ind, of Madison, read a valuable paper Fruits," urging attention to these as cliance for bome-grown fruits in Wissome years at least. Especially is

isty declined to recommend the Legis-enact a law giving nursery men a lien by on which trees or shrubbery sold by anted, as in the case of mechanics for

Cellogg read a humorous paper on lture," taking an unfavorable view of sful culture to Wisconsin, nith, of Green Bay, read an interesting "Market Gardening." on "Insects in Plants and Plower by Mrs. J. H. Williams, of Madison, stical direction for destroying these

liong made a meteorological report from a showing that in the last twenty years never been a colder January than the

was a very fair showing of apples, main-llings and newer varieties. There were well-preserved grapes and specimens shown by Gen. Lund, made of Rogers' rapes.

recutive Committee of the Wisconsin ricultural Society, in session here, has wankee as the place and Sept. 6 to 10 as for holding the next State Fair. The list was increased some \$15,000. The r horse-races were largely increased, ositions were submitted to secure the of the fair at any other place.

OBITUARY.

r Buckingham, of Connecticut. cm, Conn., Feb. 5.—Ex-Governor and William A. Buckingham died at his this city at midnight.

MA Buckingham was born in Lebanon, May 28, 1804; was educated principally public schools; was trained a farmer; a store at 20; was engaged in mer-pursuits twenty-one years, and a store at 20; was engaged in merpursuits twenty-one years, and
manufacturing; was elected Mayor
city of Norwich in 1849, 1850,
and 1857; was Presidential Elector
was Governor of Connecticut from 1853
was elected to the United States Sonate
ublican to succeed James Dixon, Demotook his seat March 4, 1863. His term
expires on March 3, 1875. W. W.
Democrat, has been elected to succeed

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. , Feb. 4.-Arrived, steamer Siberia

erpool.

N. Feb. 4.—Steamships America and rom New York, have arrived out.

NEK. Feb.—Arrived, steamships Schiller, mburg.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE. grow, S. C., Feb. 4.—The National cet again this morning. The proceedar as made public, were limited to the go of committees, and considering and invitations to visit various places. The djourned to 7 o'clock to-night.

mocratic evening paper at Indianapolis, a suspended yesterday for the want of after living just one year. It was stati-ners as a workingmen's organ, but was o the Democrate.

MARRIAGES.

CULBRRTSON—On Wednesday, Peb. 3, at ee of the bride's father, lib Cainnet avenue, Rev. Charles Edward Chency, D. D., Rectas Rusch, Frank C. Remick, of New Orlsam, incenso D., eldest daughter of C. M. Culbert-incenso D., eldest daughter of C. M. Culbert-

Mand Evelyn, only daughter of Mary B. and, agod 5 years and 6 monics.
one 475 Fulton street, Sunday, Feb. 2, at 23/2 riends invited without further notices.

Centaur Liniments allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns, and will core rheumatism, spavin, and any flesh, bone or amelia allment. The White Wrapper is for family use, the Yellow Wrapper is for animals. Price 50 conts; large bottles \$1. tles 81.

AUCTION SALES. WELL, WILLIAMS & CO.,

Auction Sale, Friday, 5th. rure, household goods

RAL MERCHANDISE, Expect Rargains. ROCKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO. ISON, POMEROY & CO. EHOLD FURNITURE, GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

AUCTION, SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at S 1-2 o'clock. Stock of Household Furniture. W. G. Orocker; Pacior, Chamber, Dining-ticeben Furniture; Sofas, Bed and French lair and Hank Mattresses, Window Shadas, Office Desks, Show Cassa, Mirrors, Carpets, oth, one two-santad Culter, cost \$250. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. TM. A. BUTTERS & CO., ESROOM, 108 EAST MADISON-ST. REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.

V FURNITURE USEHOLD GOODS,

VOLUME 28. DRY GOODS

63 and 65 Washington-st.

GREAT

ing decided to REMOVE ON MARCE

Nos. 121 & 123 State-st.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS To all desiring to purchase.

Ladies can save nearly one-half, and hould not neglect to avail themselves of

TO RINT.

300 Feet River Front,

100 Feet North of West End of Lake-st. Bridge.

Especially adapted for Coal or Transporta-tion Docks. Railroad tracks connecting with all principal roads, and Lots in rear if needed. Apply to MATTOCKS & MASON.

523 WABASH-AV.

Warehouse to Rent!

Three-story and Basement Brick Ware-house, 50x100 feet, at N. W. corner of Cass and Michigan-sta., formerly occupied by H. W. ROGERS, JUN., & BRO. TO RENT

For one or for term of years. Apply to MATTOCKS & MASON. 523 WABASH-AV.

THREE WAREHOUSES Nos. 4, 6, and 8 North LaSalle-st,

TORENT For one or for term of years, suitable for Grain, Storage, Commission, or Manufactur-ing business. Apply to

MATTOCKS & MASON.

523 Wabash-av. FINANCIAL.

DIME SAVINGS
Chartered by the County State of Hipois.

Exculsively a Savings Bank. 105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block

mail sums as to persons of larger means.

WM. CONVERSE, President.

GEO. SCOVILLE, Vice-President.

KELSEY REED, Manager.

Note-Deposits made now are put upon interest the TO LOAN, \$900, \$1,200, \$1,500, And larger sums to suit. PURCHASE MONEY NOTES BOUGHT.

TURNER & MARSH 102 WASHINGTON-ST. SNYDACKER & CO., BANKERS,

Removed to 93 & 95 Clark-st.

MONEY! MONEY! \$1,000, \$1,000, \$7,700, \$10,000 and \$35,016 to loan on city copyry. \$25,000 for six months. Purchase Money A.S. PALMER, JE., Rooms 16 and 17, 94 Washington-et.

GENERAL NOTICES.

per cent premium, and Certificates of prior rears at 20 per cent premium. On the above that the rates shall be increased to 5 and 250 per cent premium respectively, and on March 1, 1875, the former will be increased to 10 per cent premium. The holder of said certificates is now entitled to 25 and 75 per cent premium respectively.

8. S. HAYES,

City Companyoller.

SPECIAL NOTICE. GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL.

On and after February 1, SAMUEL W.
TURNER and TYLER B. GARKILL are
admitted to an interest in the business of the
Grand Pacific Hotel, and the business hereacter will be conducted in the name of John
B. Drace & Co. JOHN B. DRAKE. COLLECTION AGENCY.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1875 .- TWELVE PAGES.

The Chicago Paily Tribune.

BARING POWDER. THE EPISCOPALIANS.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

Over Illi per cent Stronger, Heavier, and more Economical than the Light, Bulky, Short-weight Baking Powders.

FALCTS. FACTS. FACTS.

1st ... IT IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR AN ADUL. Debate on the Propriety TERALLED BAKING POWDER TO VIELD MORE LEAVENING PROPERTY (CARBONIC ACID GAS) THAN A PURE ONE

2d ... THE LEAVENING PROPERTY OF A BAKENG POWDER CONSTITUTES ITS ES-SENTIAL QUALITY, AND THE ARTICLE YIELTOING THE LARGEST VOLUME PROM A GLY EN QUANTITY MUST THEREPORE BE THE MOST EFFECTIVE.

3d THE MOST EFFECTIVE BAKING POW-LER MUST BE THE PUREST.

THERE FORE, IF IT HE TRUE THAT DR. PRICE'S BAR NO POLEDER CONTAINS BUT 5 PER CENT ADULTERATION, AND THE ROYAL CONTAINS IS PIE CENT, ASSTATED BY THEM IN THEIR ADVERTISEMENT OF JAN. 20, TREIL GOODS VESULD CREPAINLY TIELD THE MOST GAS, AND BE THE MO ET EFFECTIVE AND PUREST. WHAT ARE THE FACTS!

FACT' NO. I. THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION, APTER THE MOST PAID AND THOROUGH EXAMINATION, AWARD-

"SYB BOGH AND PURITY" TO ROYAL BAKING POW-DER, DR. PRICE'S BARING POWDER BRING & COME

THE BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, PROFESSOR OF ANALYTICAL AND APPLIED CHEMISTRY IN C-ELEMENA COLLEGE, SHOWS SE ANALYSIS THAT A CENT MORE PURE CARBONIC ACID GAS THAN A CAN OF THE SAME SIZE OF DR. PRICE'S. IN THE FACE OF THESE PACTS—WILL KNOWN TO MASSES. STRELE & PRICE - ST IS NOT SURPRISING THAT THEE DECLERS ALL. Of the previous day were then read.

Mr. Melville W. Fuller, in connection with this OUR OFFERS AND CHALLENGES TO PUBLICET DEMON-FACT THAT THEY STUDIOUSLY AVOID THE ESSENTIAL BAI ENG PURPOSES, AND WE ABSEBT WITHOUT FEAR OF

INII SO MUCH PLOUD POSESSERS SO MUCH GREATER STRENGTH, MESSES. STEELE & PRICE HAD BESTAR AMERITAIN WHAT KIND OF FLOUR IS USED, THAT THEY MAY BE ABLE TO IMPROVE THEIR GOODS BY USING MI.

C. N. HOAGLAND, President,

WATCHES. JEWELRY, &c. \$75,000 WORTH OF

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SOLID SILVER

SILVER-PLATED WAKE AT COST AND BELOW, as I shall posi-tively close out my entire Retail Stock and do an exclusive Jobbing or Wholesale b is ness after May 1. Call early and save more sy JOHN G. ASHLEMAN 199 State-st., cor. Adams.

ANTHRACITE COAL RANGE AND NUT SIZES. Now discharging from vessel, bright and clean. For a pile

J. L. HATHAWAY OFFICE AND YARD, Corner Market and Randolph-st H. ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY. ARTISTIC TAILORING.

The Diocesan Convention Concludes Its Labors.

Another Ineffectual Attempt by the Minority to Get on Record.

An Apple of Discord from the Committee of Thirteen.

They Want It Understood Prof. Seymour Was Illegally Rejected.

Adopting the Resolutions.

They Are Finally Referred to the Next Convention.

Appointment of the Committee to Notify Dr. De Koven.

The Question of the Right of the Chancellors to Vote.

An Observer's Opinion of the Reason and Result of De Koven's Election.

THE CONVENTION.

The Episcopal Convention of Lithois resur its sessions yesterday morning at 10 o'clock.

The special object for which the Convention was called had been reached the evening previous. The interest was consethe delegates had betaken themselves to their several homes. The attendance for this reason was very small, not much more than a quorum of members answering to their manes. The difficulty is comfortably heating the church

Chancellor of the Diocese and the Chancellor of the Cathedral had been challenged, and the held to the legality of these votes. The motion looked to a good many of the

motion looked to a good many of the friends of the Bishop-elect like a vary subtle move on the part of the opposition, freighted with a meaning involving no less an issue than the legality of the election. Quite a debate accordingly followed. The Rev. Mr. Gregg, of Springfield, said he was opposed to the motion, and darkly hinted that it meant something else than a necessary correction of the records.

The Rev. Mr. Cushing held that any unparliaments was

The question was put, and the amendment was lost.

THE SEYMOUE MATTER.

Dr. Coshman stated the Committee of Thirteen, appointed the previous evening on the correspondence herween Dr. Seymour and certain members of the Diocese, had held a meeting during the morning, and, after matter deliberation, had agreed upon a report, which would be presented, with accompanying resolutions. He asked the Chancellor or the Diocese to read the documents. This official, Mr. Judd, then real. This report, which was written some time previous to the meeting of the Convention, and was not the work of the Convention, and was not the work of the Committee, is a long and weary document, and worthy of only a brief abstract, especially since it was practically rejected by a Convention which was weary of war and fruitless discussion. The following are the points of any interest whatever:

In the course pursued by the House of Depatics, inquisitorial methods were pursued; that the evidence of the eight days secret session was conflicting in regard to Dr. Seymour's belief in respect to the Ecoharist, and that the meeting were divided in their opinion; that the House of Depatics resolved lizelf into an ecclesiastical court, and pronounced judical condemnation on Dr. Seymour; that if the Lower House of the late Convention had a right to judge Dr. Seymour, the forty-five Standing Committees might resolve themselves into courts and try any Bishop-elect; that the trial was secret and the accused had no chance for defense, or even knowledge of the charges against him; that it is held that the Diocese can only nominate a Bishop, and that the House of Deputies alone has the right to elect. This the Committee considered

condemned for what some men consider a breach of the canons, but only upon what the Church itself holds contrary to the canons. As long as a minister

HAS NOT BEEN FOUND GUILTY under the canons, he femalus in good and regular standing, and mere rumor has nothing to do with his consecration, when his credentials, properly certified, are sent to the House of Deputies. The only case in which a course of investigation could be entered on would be where a whole Dioceae should become heretical, and should elect a heretic. No authority short of a Connect of the Church has a right to pass upon the trath or faisiny of a doctrine; extreme doctrine the entered on the trath or faisiny of a doctrine; extreme doctrine the encous do not require that the Bahop-elect should conform in his doctrine to the belief of the majority of the House of Deputies. In view of these reasons the consequence of the diminished to the belief of the majority of the House of Deputies. In view of these reasons the consequence of the diminished to the belief of the majority of the House of Deputies. In view of these reasons the following resolutions; be puspended till the majority of the House of Deputies. In view of these reasons the following resolutions, be puspended till the majority of the House of Deputies. In view of these reasons the following resolutions.

THE REV. M. STATEMY

the debate.

THE REV. DR. MORRISON,
of Bloomington, declared the document a very
able one, but expressed regret that no one of
opposite views has been placed on the Committee. He did not think the Committee had spent
much time in discussing the report.

The Rev. Dr. Locke saked the speaker if he
did not know that Attorney-General Edsail, one
of the opposition, was a mamber of the Committee.

of the opposition, was a member of the Committee.

The Bev. Dr. Morrison responded that he had not noted the fact. Under the circumstances Mr. Edsali could have had but little to say. The able document must have been prepared before the Committee met. It was in the history of the Church that the House of Deputies had rejocied four Bishops-elect for different causes, and the authority had not been heretofore seriously denied. He though this Convention would be assuming an unwarranted, unjustifiable power, without due deliberation, and in unwise haste.

THE REV. MR. LEFFINGWELL,
of Knoxville, said the Convention had met to elect a Bishop. Now they were confronted with a proposition which was revolking, called to de that which they were exempt from by the Constitution. If this business had been intumated in the call there would not have been an empty array of seats when it was brought forward for consideration. Its importance would have been appreciated, and a full convention would have been present to take action upon it. The subject should have been brought up for discussion in the presence of a full delegation, so as to know what action was proposed to be taken and what principles were involved. It was a monstrout proposition directly against the Constitution, which required that nothing extremeous to the ebject for which the convention had been called so allowed in its deliberations.

liberations.

The Rev. Dr. Sullivan called for a reading of the circular containing the call.

It was read with rejuctance by the Secretary Canon Knowles, and found to be confirmatory of of members answering to their mames. The difficulty is comfortably heating the church also might have had something to do with the limited number present. The building was very cold. Everybody sat with his overcoat muffled closely about him, and breaths mingled in a cloud indicative of the low temperature.

The session was opened with the impressive morning service of the Episcopal Church. At its conclusion, the Chair announced the first order of business for the day.

The roll of clergy and laity was first called. after which the Chair stated that a quorum was present.

Mr. Metville W. Fuller, in connection with this business, invoked that the minutes be amended so as to show that upon the last ballot the votes of Chancellor of the Diocese and the Chancellor of the Chancellor of the Diocese and the Chancellor of the Chancellor of the Chancellor of the Diocese and the Chancellor of the Chancellor of the Chancellor of the Chancellor of the Diocese and the Chancellor of t

forth that a little handful of men had met and discussed a document worthy of the attention of the Supreme Court, and embracing some of the nicest and most obtuse questions of camoncial law, and, by a snap-judgment, when most of the voters were away, had carried it through? Such action would not bind up wounds, would conciliate no ene, would do no goed. Upon expediency, upon common sense, upon contest to the Church at large, they ought not to pase it. De Koven's election was a sufficient vindication of the Direcese. It meant that it had the right to exercise its choice. It could have elected Dr. Seymour if it had wanted to. It had shown its independence and right to do as it pleased. But it was not necessary to tanut the General Convention with what it had done. The document was worthy of being presented to the General Council; it ought to go before the great assizes of the Church, and be discussed in a way that would lead to a settlement of the difficult points in Church management. They should postpone it, he urged, another year, when the clergy and injunen as one man could stand up and indorse it.

That hav. Mn. PERCIVAL said he was one who would have voted for Dr. Seymour had he been a member of the first Convention. He sympathized with the document, but thought the point of the previous gentleman was well taken. It should be presented in a full body, and hence he would move that it be postponed until the next Diocesan Convention.

previous evening was a sufficient warning. The report would lose its force if laid over until suother meeting.

It was already threatened by some of the persons in the minority that the consecration of the Bishop-elect would be prevented. The document should be brought forward to prevent this. If the Standing Committees knew they had no right to pass upon questions of doctrine, they would heatists upon passing upon a man's doctrinal points. The report was only an expression of opinion, the sense of the Convention, to be acted upon by the Church at large. If it was postponed, it would be claimed that it did not meet the sense of the Convention, and this would be claimed by those who wished to defeat Dr. De Koven.

Mt. w. F. whitelows:

remarked that it seemed to him-and he spoke as one who had vated for Dr. Seymour, and had been a member of the General Convention—that there was great force in the objections raised by the gentleman from Knoxville. The present was not the time to bring the matter forward. He would deay that it had no relation to the business of the Convention; it was germane to the matter, but on grounds of expediency, and on account of the importance of the subject, he would like to see it postponed until the next General Convention, when it could be broadly discussed and broadly treated.

DR. ORBGE,

of Springfield, and had the report been made at

doubted if they would stand a lecture at this time.

DE. SULMAVAN.

said he had a pseuliar right to say something in behalf of Dr. Seymon. He repudiated all unreasonable opposition. For himself, he could say that it was not understood the matter was to be brought up to-day. He and many others had ocen taken by surprise. At the last samma Convention a resolution was brought forward by the representative of St. Mark's Church on Ritualism. It was in accord with his views, but, not to spring it upon the Convention unawares, he had favored its being postponed. It was the same with the present case. If was irrespedient to force the matter; it would defeat the objects the movers had in view. What would be said if the document went forth not indensed by a full Council, but by barely a querum? This would weaken the force of it.

Mr. Judd ashed if the adoption of the resolutions offered by Mr. Percival would be regarded as a defeat of the report,

OR, wo!

fie was assured by several at once that such could not be the interpretation, whereat Mr. Judd announced himself to be satisfied.

The Rev. Dr. Cushing assauled the opposition somewant vigorously, when he was called to order, and subsided.

DE. OREGO

der, and subsided.

DR. ORNOG

then effered the following:

Besoiced, That this report be mid hereby is respectfully tendered to the deliberate judgment of the Caurch at large, it being too late in the session of this Cunvention for is full and free discussion of the principal proposition therein stated, and the segment lossed agon it, and that its further consideration be postponed to the next Diocesian Convention

the contraction of the property of the propert

ction. Any legislative body may define the

Account of the consequence of the demandant elements of the station of this convention, and the importance of the station of action was the absolute and account was the absolute and account of the property of the station of the station of the property of the station of the property of the content of the property of the pro

Judge Otis desires the decisi by THE TRIBUTES
of the statement in a Tribute editorial, to the effect that Dr. De Kovon is a member of the Contraternity of the Blessed Sicrement; and also
authorizes the statement that the Binhop-elect
is not, and never has been, a member of the
C. B. S.

NUMBER 167.

THE LAW.

Liability of Sleeping-Car Compan

Responsibility of Railroad Compa nies for Baggage.

The De Forge Case Again Appears.

Conflict of Jurisdiction Between State and Federal Courts.

Opinions Filed at Mt. Vernon.

SLEEPING-CARS.
THEST STATUS SETTLES.

One of the most interesting cases to the public at large, which has been intelly decided by the Supreme Court, is that of Chester M. Smith va. The Pullman Palace-Oar Company, a full electron has also just been decided at Buffalo in the case of C. W. Bees vs. The Pullman Palace-Oar Company, in which case, however, the line of argument is entirely distinct.

THE AMOUNT FOR WHICH A RAILBOAD WILL BE

LIABLE. In the case of Carrow vs. The Michigan Central Bailroad Company, decided by the Supreme Court at the last term, an important point was decided as to the extent of the liability of a shown to the Company. Carrow was a com-rolal traveler for a New York jewelry firm, on his way West, having with him, as he claimed, about \$30,000 worth of jevelry in a trupk. This trunk was nearly of the common kind, and covered with canvas, though there was some evidence given on the case to show that it was made beavier and stronger expressly for its particular purpose. It however, had no distinctive mark, and was checked through like ordinary baggage, Carrow failing to give any caution about it, or inform the Company es to the value of its contents. At Buchanan, Mich., on the trip, the trunk was burned, and Carrow brought suit for the whole value of the contents. He recovered a verdict last fall before Judge Tree for about \$32,000, the whole amount claimed. An appeal was taken and the judgment reversed, the Supreme Court holding that the Company was not lable for more than a reasonable amount, or the

was taken and the judgment reversed, the Su-preme Court holding that the Company was not liable for more than a reasonable amount, or the value of such personal property as an ordinary traveler would take with him.

The Court held that the Company had no motice of the contents of the trunk; that there was not anything to show the value, but that there was constructive fraud on the plaintiff's part to give such a trunk to the Company, and that it would require grees negligence, amount-ing to willing legislet on the fact of the religence. that it would require gross negligence, amounting to wilful neglect, on the part of the railroad, to make it liable, and that it appeared that Carrow had been guilty of such negligence as not to entitle him to any great consideration. The judgment was, therefore, reversed.

CHICAGO COURTS.

Judges Drummond and J. C. Hopkins, the latter from Madison, Wis, were engaged yesterday in hearing a case involving a conflict of jurisduction between the Circuit Court of Wayne County, Ind., and the United States Circuit Court for that district. The case is very similar Court for that district. The case is very similar to that of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company, and to the Tice-metre cases:

Last spring a bill was filed against the Fort
Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad
to wind up its affairs. A demurrer was filed and sustained, but leave given to amend. This, however, was not done for six months, and, in the meantime, a suit was begun in the Indiana State Court to foreclose a mortpointed in December last. A few days after-ward the bill in the United States Circuit Court was amended, and A. P. Edgerton appointed Beceiver. He obtained possession of the road from the State Beceiver's clerk, but was soon after arrested for contempt, and brought before Judge Hopkins. As, however, before Judge Hopkins. As, however, the case involved the legality of Judge Drummond's action in appointing Edgerton, Judge Hopkins came here to hear the case with Judge Drummond. After a long argument, an order was made discharging Mr. Edgerton from contempt, and a decision will be given this morning on the question as to which Court now has the right to go on and close up the corporate existence of the Fort Wayne, Minese & Cincinnati Railroad Dompany.

THE DE FORGE CASE—THE LOGAL POINTS.

The ever-appearing and ever-poetponed habeas corpus case of De Forge vs. De Forge came up again yesterday before Judge Farvell in a new departure. The attorney for the petitioner, Nelson De Forge, said he wished to present some facts to the Court, but did not know for what to ask. John Geary, the bondsman who had entered into recognizance for the appearance of the child, had informed him that Mr. Herbert, with whom the respondent and her child were living, had suddenly absonded, and that Mrs. De Forge herself had avowed her intention of leaving the city vary some. The bond had been fixed at \$3,000.

and arowed her intention of leaving the city very soon. The bond had been fixed at \$3,000, and the redshame, naturally feeling alarmed at her deparate, though she promised to return, lest he should be obliged to forfeit the \$3,000 wished to be relieved from his responsibility by some means. As he had voluntarily entered on the bond, there was a doubt whether he could surreader his principal.

urrender his principal.

Judge Farwell said he had never had such a sae, and could not tell exactly how to act. He, lowerer, did not propose to act as attorney and the same if no relief was asked he would not

FIRMS.

In the case of the First National Bank of Boux City vs. David A. Gago, George W. Gage, and J. A. Rice, a demurrer was filed to the bill, on the ground, among other things, that a creditors bill could not be filed the same day an execution had been issued and returned. Judge Moore sustained the demurrer, but gave leave to assend.

poblets in the usual course of trade, until further eater of Court.

Superior court in brief.

N. Rashmas such the Great Western Insurance Company for \$1,500.

M. Brown brought suit for \$2,000 against the Mational Life Insurance Company.

Lucy M. Libby filed a bill against R. J. Dunn, Wassington Libby, H. W. Bishop, and the Third Mational Bank, to foreclose a trust deed for \$12,900 on 71½ acres on the southeast corner of Halsted street and Sheridan avenue.

James McMurray filed a creditor's bill against the Second National Bank on a judgment for \$3,251.

CERCUIT COURT.

Carrie L. Johnson filed an affidavit yesterday against Augustue J. Robbins, in which she eays that Robbius, on the 20th of November, 1873, faithfully promised to marry her, and that alterwards by virtue of that promise, he estinged her. Nevertheless the faithless Augustus has never redeemed his promise, and she therefore bagain a suit for \$5,000 damages, and to compal him to reply she obtained a capias for his arreet. Willbert Rowen sund W. H. Harper and John Senian for \$1,000.

Biory & King began a suit for \$1,000 against V. Z. Tyler, and another for \$2,000 against W.

my of a quantity of cigars and liquors; re-Leopold Guenning, tried for the larceny of a mantity of household furniture from John chultz; verdict, guilty, and term of punishment fixed at imprisonment for one year in the contentiar.

Penitentiary.

Andrew Dempsey pleaded guilty of the larceny of a coat from David Wineberg, and was sentenced for one mouth in the House of Correc-

SOUTHERN GRAND DIVISION. LIST OF OPINIONS FILED.

The following opinions of June term, 1874, have been received and filed at Mount Vernon:

22. I. C. R. R. Co. vs. Irving; affirmed.

23. Padfield vs. Pierce; affirmed.

79. Reitzel vs. The People; affirmed.

103. Keizzer vs. Topping et al.; affirmed.

117. The People vs. The Auditor; Muster's award.

123. Garnhart vs. Bentchler et al.; reversed and remanded.

nanded. 127. Howard vs. Bembett et al.; affirmed. 137. Wilhelm vs. The People; affirmed. 141. R., R. I. & St. L. B. R. Co. vs. Irish; 133. Grand Tower Min. and Manf. Co. vs. H

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Having been a cons tendant of the Criminal Court, Judge Williams presiding, the past two weeks, I would like to rive some of the facts brought out during the term. With the public, I was anxious that the prophecies of the press that the gamblers would not be punished, would not prove true, but I feel mortified and ashamed to acknowledge their fulfilment. It seemed as though the officers, with the exception of the Judge and Prosecuting At-torney, were more interested in having the gamblers cleared than the defendants could rea-

gamblers cleared than the defendants could rea-sonably have hoped for.

With rare exceptions, the police officers on whose evidence the Grand Jury indicted, when before the Court, knew nothing. Take the trial of the gambler Titcomb as an example. It is understood that his indictment was procured by the evidence of two police officers. One of them testified strong and straightforward. The other seen Titcomb. Singular, where two officers caused the indictment of a man, that one could and the other could not remember their victim. A great deal had been expected of the jury, because a first-class jury had been obtained on a

amination of Justices in office by the Judges, and a provision for the speedy removal of ignorant and corrupt Justices, as much needed. A very large proportion of the hitgation which afflicts the country is due to the ignorant, stupid decisions of Justices of the Peace.

Pao Bono Publico.

androw Dempsey pleaded culty of the iarcespy of a coat from David Wineberg, and was sent tenced for one mouth in the House of Correction.

John Fianagan and James O'Connor, tried for the larcespy of a piece of carpet from A. M. Covney; verdict guilty, and term of punishment fixed as imprisonment in the Penitentiary for one year.

Charles Eddy, tried for the larcespy of a piece of carpet from A. M. Covney; verdict guilty, and term of punishment fixed as imprisonment in the Penitentiary for one year.

Paul Elisworth, tried for assaulting Charles F. Hart with intent to rob; verdict guilty, and term of punishment fixed as imprisonment for one year in the Penitentiary.

The Gand Jury returned into Court two tree bills, ode of them being against Pather Forhan for embergiement. This is the second indictment actions the Reverend gentleman for the same offices, and was returned owing teen and compared to the present of the prisoner was then brought before the Court. to plead to the new indictment. Mr. Trinds sed Mr. O'Brien were present, and proceeded to prepare an affidavit for a change of venite to cither Durage or Will County. The affidavit will in all probability be argued this morning.

THE OALL MONDAY.

JUDGE GARY—H. M. Edies et al., w. E. M. JUDGE GARY—H. M. Edies et

MORE 3-CENT BUSES WANTED. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—The riding public hav shown their appreciation of the enterprising omnibus companies on Milwankee avenue and Randolph street, which have compelled the carcompanies to reduce their rates by patronizing the 'bus in preference to the car. This is deserved and right, for—aside from the fact that the buses are warmer and make better timeevery effect to encourage a weaker line furnishes an additional stimulus to competition,
which breaks down rates in the interest of poor
working-people as against a rich and powerful
corporation. What if the cer companies do not
get rich quite so fast, a reduction of 50 per cent
would not impoveried them, and might add some
little lawry to the poor man's home. What has
forced the car companies to reduce rates?
Nothing but the successful competition of the
bus, and yot the Superintendent calls his reduction an experiment, which will be discontinued when it dosen't pay,—that is, when he has
succeeded in driving the buses from the street
into bankruptcy, or bought them off, as on Madison street. Let the public favor competition
whenever it can, and the results will be reduced fares and greater secommodation. An
opposition 3-cent line on West Madison, Canal,
Halsted, and North Clark streets cannot be
started any too soon for the accommodation of
the entire people. the 'buses are warmer and make better time-

COURT OF ARBITRATION. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Would it not be desirable to have in Chicago what the merchants and Board of Trade men have in New York,—a Court of Arbitration for the speedy adjudication of such suits and differences as may from time to time arise between merchant and merchant, custime arise between merchant and merchant, customer and merchant, principal and agent, etc.?
Every one knows how extremely tedious, vexatious, and expensive smits have become in the
regular courts, which are so crowded and overrun with business as to be from one to two years
behind-hand on their dockots. What businessman can afford the terrible waste of patience,
time, and money attending such protracted hitgation? To say nothing of individual losses,
the City of Chicago is suffering severely from
revenue withheld by tax-fighters by reason of
this lock-up in the courts. Let the businesemen of Chicago give this growing evil the atten-

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Your issue of to-day con-Chicago, Feb. 1.—Your issue of to-day contains in its local columns an account of a meeting of Communists held yesterday, at which "Philip Stein" is stated to have presided.

As according to the Directory there is but one individual happens to be mwelf, and inasmuch as I have never had anything to do with the Communists, and never presided at any meeting of theirs, and did not preside at any meeting held yesterday, you will greatly oblige me by permitting me to avail myself of your columns for the purpose of disclaiming the honor unwittingly thrust upon me, and of relegating it to the person to whom it properly belongs. Very respectfully yours.

The Recents of Ectraying State Secrets

Righter a. Whitten alloage that are received and the property with unknown pursues, and she secondministry with the pursues of the pursu

SOUTH TOWN BOARD.

Illegal Proceedings of an Illegal Meeting.

Triumph of Mike Evans Slaughter of Cleary.

Mike Will Gobble the Cash and Turn in Orders.

Schank and Gruenhut,

Testerday afternoon there was held in the effice of the Town Clerk a meeting of the Town Board of the Town of South Chicago. The meeting was one of questionable legality, and fully as irregular and disorderly as a positively lawless assemblage. It was not tumultuous, but simply farcical. The meeting was held under the following circumstances: The law provides for an annual meeting of the Town Board in September, and a semi-annual meeting in March. By general construction, the Board, once having legally met on the day named by statute, may adjourn from time to time; thus being in seasonably continuous season Yesterday afternoon there was held in the thus being in seasonably continuous session throughout the year. The last adjourned meet ing was held on the first Friday in last Decen ber. From that date an adjournment was made ed to be New Year's day, of course, in the ob-servance of the enstomary habits thereof, the members of the Board could not attend to official business, and honce there was no meeting.
There being present in the room but one member at a time, the Supervisor at one time and the Town Clerk at another, neither called the other to order, and so even a minority of the Board did not effect an adjournment to a given

By this failure, and the lapse of an adjourned meeting, it is held by the Supervisor, who says he has good legal opinion to justify his own self-interested judgment, and by several of the Justices of the Board, that

- NO LEGAL MEETING could be held until the semi-annual meeting provided for by law on the 18th of next March. Per contra, it is held by the Town Clerk and Per contra, it is held by the Town Clerk and others interested on his aide of the body—those desirons of most speedily securing the generous sums allowed by themselves to themselves for their arduous services in the public weal, through the ingounous generosity of the people in the patient endurance of a cumbersome and extravagant lifth wheel in municipal government—that the meeting was legally held by virtue of a resolution adopted at the last adjourned meeting that the Board should hold meetings on the first Friday of every month until otherwise ordered.

THE FRINCIPAL AGENT

gave bonds for the last loan of \$5,000, but he would not sign a bond for another loan. He certainly would not give a bond for \$20,000 when there was not more than \$500 in the treasury, and demand was made faster than money was received by the Treasurer.

Justice De Wolf inquired if any one could state

Justice De Wolf inquired if any one could state

HOW THEY COULD RAISE THE MONEY NEEDED.

Justice Daggett made a motion that the Board pay its debts. The motion was received with ridicule by the sober Justices.

The motion of Justices.

The motion of Justice Daggett to make a loan of \$20,000 to pay town debts was then put and lost. Those voting in the affirmative were Justice Daggett and Town Clerk Gruenhut; in the negative Justices DeWolf, Hinsdale, and Supervisor Schank.

Town Clerk Gruenhut moved that a committee of three be appointed to devise means to raise \$20,000 to pay debts. Carried.

Upon motion of Justice DeWolf, Town Clerk Gruenhut and Justices Haines and Boyden were appointed such committee.

Justice DeWolf thus played a nest joke on his absent brother Justices, and "killed the bill" by leaving "Little Joe" as sole active prospective financial deviser.

leaving "Little Joe" as sole active prospective financial deviser.

Upon motion of Gruenhut, Collector Michael Evans was chosen a temporary member of the Board to fill a vacancy of a Justice.

COLLECTOR EVANS
took a seat, and at once asked that the Board authorize the Town Clerk to issue town orders to him with which he could pay the expenses of his office. The work of the Collector would case on the 1st of March. He had paid money out of his pocket, and he wanted some simple return to pay current expenses.

Justice DeWolf doubted the power to pay bills until the same were andited.

Supervisor Schank thought they might make a loan to the Collector, but did not believe they could legally do so.

loan to the Collector, but did not believe they could legally do so.

EX-COLLECTOR P. M. GLEARY,
by permission, made a speech, chiefly about himself. The substance of it was that he had been a good officer, had achieved much notoriety in the press and by the action of the County Treasurer. He had received the opinion of ex-County Attorney Root that the Town Board could borrow money. He had received a good big salary for his services, but his only reward yet received was in town orders. He had not received money. If the Board would authorize a loan, he said, the Town Supervisor would only be required to sign the bonds in his official capacity. He said to Schank, "I don't believe you, sir. You may not be the next Supervisor. The money can be had without you." Ex-Collector Cleary then retired.

tired.
Schank and Gruenhut then talked at each other again.

Evans' BILL.

Town Collector Evans then presented the

and out of the collection of State and county taxes.

Collector Evans said he did not ask the Board to advance him money. He only wanted orders for sufficient to pay his clerks and the current expenses of his office. Notwithstauding the modesty of the Collector, the Board approved his unitemized bill, it being signed and allowed by four of the Board, viz.: Clark, Gruenhut. Supervisor Schank, and Justices Hinsdale and Daggett.

Justice DeWolf said the whole thing was illegal, and he could not be persuaded to sign the bill.

be required by the legitimate cost of The figures are as follows:

Total "watered" capital of the Company. .\$54,610,162

Total "watered" espital of the Company.

THE HANNIBAL & ST. JO.

Considerable has lately been said about the troubles in the management of the History of the Management of the History, it must be stated that the Presider Road lives in New York, and is a more head. Most of the Directors also resid York. The proper management is placed in the hands of an Executive consisting of three Directors residing at ton, Mo., and the Chairman of this Crista Mr. Morse, Paymaster of the raminative of the ram ready caused so much trouble to this excellent road, will be disposed of as soo to be Board of Directors can conveniently do s.b.

LET US HAVE PEACEL

Sheriff Agnew and His Friends in Council.

They Will Reinstate Hand to Appease Hesing.

SMALL-POX.

Outbreak of the Disease at the Poor-House.

Criminal Negligence of the County Commissioners.

Crowded Condition of the Sick---Spread of the Pestilence.

The Board of Health Must Act.

The city has been startled recently by rumors that that most terrible officeases—the small-por—had broken out among the Poor-House people at Jefferson. A reporter of Tun Trinux was detailed to proceed to the infected locality, and discovered the following facts:

Jan. 6, one case of small-pox appeared in the Poor-House, and the disease was developed among the residents of that institution eighteen days later. At the present time it appears to be under full headway, as no less than ten men and eleven women and children have been attacked, and are now in the crisis of the malady. The chances are that the evil will chances are that the evil will

continue to spread, as there are 1,200 people in the Poor-House and Insane Asylum to feed the destroyer, and most of them are of weakly constitution, unable to withstand so terrible a visitation. Parhaps 100

withstand so terrible a visitation. Parhaps 60 of the immates have been vaccinated, so that the other 700 may be counted among those who are likely—nay, almost certain—to be stricken down.

THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN
who have already been seized are placed in the school-house, an isolated building having an area of 14 by 20 feet, with a ceiling 9 feet in height. of 14 by 20 feet, with a ceiling 9 feet in height. There were until yesterday eleven patients and five attendants, making sixteen persons in all, occupying the room mentioned, which gave to each individual 212 cubic feet of air, nearly a fifth of the proper amount of atmosphere conceded to each human adult, as a matter of health. It is not very hard to imagine the horrors attendant upon such a state of things. The evil became so glaring that, finally, six of the patients were removed from this "black hole," bathed, so far as it could be done, in a common washrub, and placed in an apartment of the Poor-House proper, already tenanted by forty women and children. This, of course, while it in a measure relieves the poor on whom the disease is feeding, renders those who have not yet been visited all the nors liable to attack, so that the Poor-House officers liable to attack, so that the Poor-House officers begin to fear that the epidemic will get beyond the control of the physicians, spread to the Insane-Asylum, and then rush down upon the city

Section of the control of the contro

LITERAT THE ENGLISH PRE ROBANCE OF THE ENGL.
PITE CHALLD, M. A., F. S. A.,
Garrick, stc. 12mc, pp.
B. Lippincott & Co.
The author of this wor
promise of his peculiarly-a
truth is, all that could be gle truth is, all that could be glube great actors, or of the exceptional experiences, can sympathies, has been sough sted by industrious writer they who have personal ocan, at this date, furnish a facts of the past history Fitzgeraid has done little volume from existing automoirs of noted players, and the best taste in making his It would have entailed up honest labors of an an It would have entailed up honest labors of an au if, for instance, instead 75 pages bodily from terminable autobiography son, he had given a explete history of that ecceptr individual; but the reader there got something like a constitute of the second something like as

have got something like a c man and the actor, and been same may be said of mos whom Mr. Fitzgerald introd to have known them befo nothing to further our acqu and, if they are strangers, in the avery vague opinion on the following heads of chargeorge Anne Bellamy; The Wilkinson; The Ill-Fated M son; George Anne Bellamy; The Wilkinson; The Ill-Fated M son; George Anne Bellamy; The wilkinson; The Ill-Fated M son; George Anne Bellamy; The wilkinson; The Ill-Fated M son; George Anne Bellamy; The wilkinson; The Ill-Fated M son; George Anne Bellamy; The wilkinson; The Ill-Fated M son; George Anne Bellamy; The women in the succession of the sugue and the succession of the success of the succession of the success stage, "the awful conscious said, "that one is the sole to that immense space, hi human intellect, it may be never be described, and by never be described, and by n

reiterated shouts and ead, and my joy and the lemn and overpowering reds or even tears. My d myself ast down

SMALL-POX.

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Condition of the Sick---Spread of the Pestilence.

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THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN
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20 feet, with a ceiling 9 feet in height. g the room mentioned, which gave to lividual 213 cubic feet of air, nearly a he proper amount of atmosphere coneach human adult, as a matter o It is not very hard to imagine the attendant upon such a state of things, became so glaring that, finally, six of ients were removed from this "black athed so far as it could be done, in a avanatub, and placed in an spartment of or-House proper, already tenasted by comen and children. This, of course, in a measure relieves the poor attack, so that the Poor-House officers fear that the epidemic will get beyond rol of the physicians, spread to the In-ylum, and then rash down upon the city

rol of the physicians, spread to the Invitum, and then rush down upon the city fury.

THE MEN

we been smitten are placed in a building of the Poor-House, and are, comparaspeaking, comfortable. They are were weed to keast, and can be ad to without the discomfort which endants in the women's and children's dent encountered. It is fearful to allow a from whose bodies the disgusting evicof disease have not yet disappeared, to ith those who, are healthy, and yet to this a state of things have the Poor-House inbeson brought by the

INHUMANITY OR CARELESSINESS
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EXAMPLED AUTHORITY

the Common Council, may select, purchase, destablish such dates, places, and bour-interestations stations and purposes, and with the stations and purposes, and with the of said Coancil may erect from time to time iddings and hosylichs upon such side and it shall be deemed necessary. And Board, whenever and at such times in the said obtained, require all boats read it shall be deemed necessary, may be the day opproval of the Counton Council, before the same shall land or stop at spot, or landing or stopping place there is sop at any or either of the sites, place as a selected and established for quarally, and leave all such emigrants, travels, secondly from seaboard, and all such sick, almost the opinion of the officers stationed at anch selected to endanger the health of the either health of the either selections for quarantine, and the painted to swind the same, together with the strict the same shall be in force, unless some to New York, Enfisio, Detroit, Toledo, Latinia, Galena, Dabuque, Berlington, and rether and places as by them shall be deemed a site, places, and boundaries as said Board at the same, and the particular to the contraction of representation of the city, and then and there are sites, places, and boundaries as said Board advisable, one or more physicians or health whose duty it shall be tog on board and existence of the city, and then and there deemed and said produced and places as by them shall be deemed and the said places, and boundaries as said Board advisable, one or more physicians or health whose duty it shall be tog on board and existence of the said places, and boundaries as said Board and the said representation of the city, which the convey as aforesaid required to touch or stop at antituse respectively, and then and there deemed and the said physician or officer in quarantine, and charter to purify their bodies, clothes, and the said physician

LITERATURE.

THE ENGLISH STAGE. PROMANCE OF THE ENGLISH STAGE. By PERCY PRICEPALD, M. A. F. S. A., Author of the "Life of Garrick," stc. 12mo., pp. 412. Philadelphia: J. E. Lippincott & Co.

author of this work poorly fulfills the The author of this work poorly fulfills the promise of his peculiarly-attractive title. The truth is, all that could be gleaned of the lives of the great actors, or of those who, by reason of trespitional experiences, can worthly move our sympathies, has been sought out and appropriated by industrious writers long ago, and only they who have personal observations to record can at this date, furnish fresh and interesting facts of the past history of the stage. esn at this date, furnish fresh and interesting facts of the past history of the stage. Mr. Fitzgerald has done little more than compile a volume from existing autobiographies and me-moirs of noted players, and has not exercised the best taste in making his selections.

B would have entailed upon Mr. Fitzgerald the It would have entailed upon Mr. Fitzgerald the borest labors of an author, to be sure. It, for instance, instead of taking nearly 76 pages bodily from the rambling, interminable autobiography of Tate Wilkinson, he had given a condensed and complete history of that eccentric yet not very clever individual; but the reader would, we may hope, have got something like a coherent idea of the man and the actor, and been duly grateful. The

max and the actor, and been duly grateful. The same may be said of most of the personages whom Mr. Fitzgerald introduces. If we chance to have known them before, he does almost nothing to further our acquaiofance with them; and, if they are strangers, he mostly leaves us with a very vague opinion of them.

The contents of the volume are indicated by the following heads of chapters: The Story of George Anne Bellamy; The Adventures of Tate Wilkinson; The Ill-Fated Mossop; Mrs. Robinson; George Frederick Cooke; Elliston; Gerald Griffin; and The Young Roscaus.

The most interesting story in the book, although it has been told before in their memoirs relates to the debuts in London of Mrs. Siddons and Edmund Kean. Mrs. Siddons had made a signal failure on her first appearance at Dray Lane Theatre, in 1775, and was obliged to resume her career in the provinces. In 1782 she was offered a re-engagement at Dray Lane, and her anxiety over the success of the first night was agonizing. "No wonder," she says; "for my own fate, and that of my little family, hung upon it. I had quitted Bath, where all my efforts had been successful, and I feared lest a second failure in London might influence the public mind greatly to my prejudice, in the event of my return from Drury Lane, disgraced as I had formerly been."

During the fortnight previous to her debut, the actress could scarcely eat or sleep from nervous excitement. On the eventful day, her father. Roger Kemble, came to give her the support of his presence during her trial. "He accompanied me to my dressing-room at the theatre. There he left me, and I, in one of what I call my deeperate tranquilities, which though often sighing most profoundly." Mr. Siddons had not courage to enter the theatre, there completed my dress, to the astonishment of my attendants, without uttering one word, though often sighing most profoundly." Mr. Siddons had not courage to enter the theatre, that one side the seeks in the vicinity until the play was over. The house was crowded, and many of the b

before. Down to the last leaves of the present record, Washington acciety was convulsed to the courte by condicting pretensions to the right in debate. Mr. and Mrs. Adams adhered steadily to their original course, which was perfectly in harmony with good sense and Republican principles.

In 1818, Mr. Adams sat to Stuart for his portrait, and has left this interesting note on the appearance of the artist: "I sat to Stewart before and after breakfast, and found his conversation, as it had been at every sitting, very entertaining. His own figure is highly picturesque, with his dress always disordered, and taking snuff from a large, roudd, tin wafer-box, holding perhaps half a pound, which he must use up in a day. He considers himself, beyond all question, the first portrait-painter of the age, and tells numbers of anecdotes concerning himself to prove it, with the utmost simplicity and uncensciousness of ridicule. His conclusion is not very wide of the truth." Mr. Adams misspelled the name of the painter, as will be observed.

or the power of th and refined. The well-known high culture of the author is guarantee for that. Imagination, too, lends its charm to the work, elevating the common and the prossic into the ragion of the ideal. It is not a strong or a stirring novel; but it is prettily conceived and polished, and, as we have said, will be amusing to the young.

The thread of the story runs thus: A young artist, named Sidney Hamilton, rescues from the peril of being trampled under foot by a fractious horse, as she is attempting to enter her carriage at Kensington Gardens, London, a beautiful and high-born maides. The affair results in a desperate case of love at first sight, and both parties cherish faithfully the image of the other during a long time of severe trial. The artist waits, and hopes, and hunts, through weary months, for a clew to the hand, home, and condition of his soull; idol, and is slowly rewarded by finding, now in rural woods in England, now in by-ways on the Continent, bit by bit, the information he eagerly craves.

The lady is Lady Gerrunde Vivian, an erphan heires and ward of a fellow-artist, Maurice Darwin, and, when she reads of the marriage of the latter in the Times, is inconsolable. At last, in Venice, the lowers meet. Sidney is employed to paint the portrait of Lady Gertrude, and the most delicious epportunity possible is offered for mutal declarations and explanations. In the absence of the stern guardian, the complete are privately married; but, alas! on the evening of the same day, the bride is carried off by a villationus Barocet whose suit she had in her maidenhood repeatedly rejected. Dismal are the experiences through which the unhappy husband and wife pass before the former is able to resout he latter, first from the Barocet's clutches, and then from a company of bandits who capture the beautiful lady.

But, when all flery obstacles have been overcome, do not the blissful par enjoy the delights of Flysum for a whole year in a villa by the sea, and then return to England with their lovely infant Lillian, and dwel

indicated presents closes in this contract of the protection of th

taken that there is no personal God, and that the doctrines of descent and evolution are scientifically established.

The publication of the third volume of the history of the Count de Paris is now deferred till spring, when two volumes will appear together. The Count is said to be a very conscientious literary workman. Se far hack as last August he had already corrected the proof-sheets of this volume no less than three times, and and not then talk of sublishing for several months.

A new book by Mr. Darwin, called "Insectivorous and Climbing Plants," is amounced for the "suning season. It will consist of two parts, the first of which is devoted to a discussion of assentiveness of the leaves of Drosera Diomas, Progricula, &c., to certain stimulants, and of their power of digesting and absorbing animal matter; the second, to the habits and snovements of climbing plants.

It is announced that Victor Huge has sent to

SPARES OF SCHENCE.

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MARITAL

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Judges, Lawyers tors Drown Strea

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Mrs. Swisshelm 1 Reccher's I

A Grudge of Old-S Tilton and

by Til TILTON'S THE PLYMOUTH P BROOKLYN. N. Y., F dawned magnificently. 's for a King's bridal. The

the attendance in the Consual. The Plymouth pl

guished consort,"—almost by a careless observer for snowy bands of hair whice

with characteristic firmness her purpose. While every to her courage, everybody her illness.

The youngest of all the I this morning. He is a should to 16. He sat by his seemed absorbed in the raings of the day.

Beecher himself is fast I to Chadband, and the lines face, as if the adapose tis persed, and the downright coming into display.

TILTON ON THE TILTON'S ACTIVATE AND THE CORRESPONDS THE MARTITAL CORRESPONDS THE

Mr. Evarts—When your did she leave the house a it, or did she take anyll don't know that she took to ept my love and good will Q.—That is very well; a A.—I cannot answer for what mischief Mr. Tracy he mischief Mr. Tracy he with the leave that your or the leave that made by your or ment? A.—No sir; it wor through my procurement what against my wish and Q.—But, pray, who did made what, sir? Q.—The publication? A war.
Q.—Were not these lette when your wife left? A.—Q.—How did Tra Cana to these letters? A.—The desire of my friend and co. Q.—Did he have the ran af them? A.—I think, si gentleman.
Q.—I did not ask you at what opportunity he had if what do you mean by ran Q.—I mean to ask you at what opportunity to examine all thound in the house? A.—believe he did.
Q.—Were the papers go Tracewill and the papers? A.—I understo Judge Morris had the papers? A.—I understo Judge Morris had the papers.
Mr. Evarts—The quee self. In answer to contract when the papers.

by thanks for his most intelligent and his conversation.

cry kind of you to say so, sir, but the public has quite made up their minds pants area dull lot,—and that settles the for it's never any good whatever argust the Dritish public. If doe ean't hit, one must shut up, and that comes the same sort of shing. I'm dull to h, and now I'm duller than I'd any so owing to—owing to peculiar circum-

much to my surprise, he burst into a load of tears.
sourced previously that his articulation sensed. Something—no doubt the bran-asser—had had to do with this, inducase, m addition, a certain disposition to sal emotion and expression. Still, the ild not be waid to be intoxicated. He tied, as much, I think, by the unusual of marrative he had delivered himself or the sound of his own voice, as by any use.

and why not? Surely a man of your ent proportions need not despair of suc-grely any woman—" plain that you do not know Miss Tid-interrupted, asses that, to my sincere regret, I did y that privilege, of course, you don't know Jecker's

plain that he loved, as a giant expected to love, in a large way, oke he trembled, swayed to and dd, and turned up his eyes in a g fashiou that had something crazine as about it. This giant in love

in mere playfulness on her part, eals some measure of true affection for hink so if I could, but I can't. No, she tall and stupid, and I feel that she's arm tall and stupid, and I feel that she arm tall and stupid, and that's the fact. It if I could, but I can't. I'm sure I'd dad to change places with a brighter ster man. But I can't grow brighter, as I may; and I can't grow brighter, as I may; and I can't grow brighter, as I may; and I can't grow shorter, ve tried that too."

The tried to grow shorter?"

The forever tryow shorter. I carry heavy weights on; lift that box for anstance." As he drew from beneath his chair a substanciation black box with aron handles. I raise it, but I failed completely. It is be of enormous weight. "Fremes and miles with that box on my contains pige-iron. I thought that it impress me. But it hasu't as yet, if can see. I've tried all manner andeed of packing myself into a smaller all in vair. Miss I're shorter, Doddy, 'air's not my real ich is something very different, but at seems to please her to call me that m'i object; how can I?) 'Come to me. I're shorter, Doddy, 'air's not my real ich is something very different, but at seems to please her to call me that m'i object; how can I?) 'Come to me. I're shorter, Doddy, 'air's not my real and she's too short."

In perhaps, you obserts. No, she never to be; it never will be." He sighed dindisily. "The platti truth is, that me, and she's too short."

Suppose that's the long and the short id abruptly.

noment he seemed hurt at what he sonably have thought to be levity on Still as look was meek and diffident; and only it is not my realign to me, for your symbolic for listening to me, for your symbolic for sally resign all hope of win-lidden?"

The production of the platting to me, for your symbolic for sally resign all hope of win-lidden?"

MARITAL MUSH.

In Avalanche of It Overwhelms the Brooklyn Court.

Judges, Lawyers, and Spectators Drowned in the Stream.

A Deadly Numbness Overpowers All Concerned.

The Old Letters Published by "The Tribune" Produced.

Once They Were Fresh; Now They Are Musty;

Yet the Law Demands that They Be Read in Court.

Mrs. Swisshelm Rises to Consider Beecher's Infallibility.

A Grudge of Old-Standing Between Tilton and Evarts.

The Philosophy of Jealousy Expounded by Tilton.

TILTON'S CROSS.

TILTON'S CROSS.
THE PLIMOUTH PHALANY BEAR IT.
Special Dispatch to The Cheane Tribune.
BROOKLYN. N. Y., Feb. 5.—This morning dawned magnificently. The day was fair enough for a King's bridal. The streets were clear as in midsummer, and the white dome of the Court-House was like Venice marble against a sky of liquid blue. But, in spite of encouraging weather the attendance in the Court was smaller than neval. The Flymouth phalanx was in full force under Chromo-lithographer Caldwell, and the camp-stools of the faithful as usual violated the fire laws by filling the aisles of our most fashionable place of amusement.

THE BEECHERS.

Mr. and Mrs. Beecher arrived earlier than their wont. Mrs. Beecher looked very ill indeed. Her appearance attracted attention and evoked sympathy. She looks much older than "her distinguished." guished consort,"—almost old enough to be taken by a careless observer for his mother. The two snowy bands of hair which are folded over her which burns upon either cheek—all these are related to Beccher's complaint that his was an unsatisfactory wife—unsatisfactory because there is very little human about her, except her moods. She has been a woman to admire, not to caress; and her beauties, frosted as they are by an extreme age, refined as they are by a crassless physical pain, are fitter for commem-cration by artist than for a type of wifely comcration by artist than for a type of wifely completeness. Her husband, on the other hand, is the very incarnation of fleshly appetites. To look at him is to comprehend the complaint which he poured into Mr. Titton's ear. Every winter but this has been spent by Mrs. Beecher in the South. When it became impossible to avert her husband's trial, sho refused to make her annual flight to the softer air and milder climate of Florida. She said her place was at his side, and, with characteristic firmness, she has adhered to her purpose. While everybody notices and regrets to her courage, everybody notices and regrets to her courage, everybody notices and regrets.

moment who it was that made the copies.

SUPPRESSED LETTERS.

From questioning how the letters came to be published, it was but natural for the defense to proceed to the recitation of those which the prosecution, for reasons of its own, omitted to put in evidence. Shearman was the reader of those teoder outgivings. There he stood small but irrepressible, with the white pages in his clutch, drawing them off with the intolerable drawal of a High-Church curate reading some-body clas's sermon. An eccleaiastical atmosphere pervaded the Court, and everybody fell asleep. He kept on his dismal way until receas, at the welcome announcement of which everybody rubbed his eyes and made for the fresh air.

MOULYON REDIVIVUS.

Just before recess, Frank Moulton, blithe and debonnaire as ever, lounged into the court-room with a friend, and stood behind the jury-box with his hands in his pockets. It was his first appearance since he left the witness-stand.

After the recess, the sterile work of reading the well-known latters between Tilton and his wife was resumed. Shearman returned to his sepulchral intonation, and the audience to its torpor. Even Tilton dozed in his chair, and Mrs. Tilton, hidden between her keepers, yawned behind her fan. The only letter of any interest to the student of this history was the "Gaunt" one, in which Tilton advised his wife to read ment arrived, the dullest day of this trial was

over.

The cross-examination so far has turned out an unmitigated bore. It has drawn out no contradiction, and at most tended to affirm the nu-disputed proposition that Tilton is an egotist. It certainly has not shown in any degree that Beecher is not an adulterer.

Docron Syntax.

MR. BEECHER'S INFALLIBILITY.

MRS. SWISSHELM ON THE BEEGHER PAMILY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—The unshaken confidence with which Mr. Beecher's congregation cling to him is, after all, a hopeful sign for humanity. It is a promise of that day when great men must be good men when genius will not compensate for vice; when gifts will be made the measure of graces. These people will be made the measure of graces. I nese
people will not, cannot, admit the possibility of
so great a preacher being so great a sinner; and
though he nimself, and an angel, told them, still
they would not believe. To them he has
become the representation of the higher spiritual life, and they will not
connect this with subjection to the lower
animal nature which it is its business to rule. They refuse to recognize the master and servan in reversed positions. If they did not before know, he himself has taught them, that Chrisknow, he himself has taught them, that Christianity is the great purifier, and that its posses should be pure; and their faith in him is the result of a logical demand. This demand must create a supply either of good men or adroit hypocrites, and there is good reason to hope it will be the former. It is not new; for, all through the ages, mankind has been eager to "mark the purfect man and behold the upright," and, after innumerable mistakes and disappointments, are still on the outlook for that human perfection which is yet to be the reward of this paralyzed hope. Looking back along the ages, we find, here and there, a man "without blemish," like the lamb for the Jewish sin-offering; and, like it, they seem all to have been eacrifices on the altar of human depravity. Abel was the first of them, a type of those who should follow; and of him the Deity said to Cain, "His desire shall be unto thee, and thou shalt rule over him." So it has been, even unto this day, though all the centuries in which might has made right, the world has only had enough unspotted men to furnish it with martyrs, and as there is not a drop of many for perfection in him comes from the united by any touch of baseness." It then proceeds to say: "Mr. Evarts, counsel for the President, has paweed his houer for a lawyer's fee. The charge is grave, but true. Let us substantiate the purplement of the space is grave, but true. Let us substantiate the purplement of the provisions at true. Let us substantiate the purplement of the provisions at true. Let us substantiate the purplement of the provisions at true. Let us substantiate the purplement of the provisions at true. Let us substantiate the purplement of the provisions at true. Let us substantiate the purplement of the provisions at true. Let us substantiate the purplement of the provisions at true. Let us substantiate the purplement of the provisions at true. Let us substantiate the purplement of the provisions at true. Let us substantiate the purplement of the provisions at true. Let us subs know, no himself has taught them, that the result of a logical demand. This demand must create a supply either of good men or adroit hypocrites, and there is good reason to hope it will be the former. It is not new; for,

ment of excitement in regard to the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. The Independent was excessively bitter against the President, and excessively bitter against the some of Theodore Tilton's most flery and impassions of Theodore Tilton's most flery and impassions of the source weither the third the source weither t sioned leading articles were written in thi sense. He beheld in Andrew Johnson traitor to the cause of the negro, to the Republican party, and even to the country itself. Great then was his indignation when it was annonneed that Mr. Evarts had consented to de-fend the President. On May 1 there appeared a "leader" of his upon the subject, in which Mr.
Evarts was denounced with wonderful ability.
The article was called "The Soiler of a Pair Name," and began with the remark: "A great man's honor, if unsuffied, is a coronet upon his head to mark him a Prince among men. But this duadem is not of gold that no rust can corrupt, nor of jewels that no mold can blight. Borrowing its lustre solely from virtue, it can be stain

her plant was all her former, the her self-result in the contract of the plant of t

crists of duting what was show by advisor of the responsibility of the control of

crease of the Whisky-Tax.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC.

WASHINGTON.

The House Civil-Rights Bill Passed by a Strong Vote.

It is Very Different from the Obnoxious Senate Measure.

The Mixed-Schools Section and the Cemetery Clause Wanting.

Abstract of the Bill to Relieve Tom Scott and His Friends.

The Contingency of the Bonds Going Above Par Provided For.

The Order Changing Revenue Supervisors Revoked.

The President to Send in an Arkansas Message Monday.

Commissioner Douglass Favors an Increase of the Whisky-Tax.

men and boys. No redress could be obtained in court.

J.hn Ambler Smith, of the Richmond District, pronounced the statement utterly face, which drew forth applause from the Democrane side of the House.

Butler maintained that the passage of the Civil-Rights bill was imperatively demanded in order to correct this condition of society.

Butler, going on to trace the growth of the abolition movement, pronounced a enlogium on old John Brown, and said he was a brave man who had never done a cowardly set, never struck at a man behind his back, and never told a lie; and then he went on to contrast him with another John Brown, the younger of that name (referring to Brown of Kentucky), and cent to the Louisville Courier in 1861, in which he admits having declared at a public meeting that not one man nor one dollar would Kentucky furnish to Lincoln to said him in his unholy war against the South, and that if the Northern army abould attempt to cross the borders of Kentucky it would be realisted to the death, and that if one man were found in the Commonwealth to volunteer to join it, he ought to be, and would be, shot down before leaving the State.

Before the Clerk had completed the reading of

services. In goods of Oil Tromonds, Million of the Provider of

as follows:

After,
Albright,
Albright,
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Burleigh,
Burpowe,
Putler (Mass.),
Cain,
Carpenter,
Cason,
Carpenter,
Colleyton,
Citicon,
Corotta,
Condo,
Crootta,
Jurrall,
Darres,
Johnan,
Johna

Soner, Stone, Sloss, Smith (Va.),

ion (Md.),

series who shall violate the personal content and him to be arrested, and imprisoned or banes, as the case may be, for trial before such Court of the United States, or Territorial Court, as by law has cognisance of the offense, except in respect of right of action accruing to the person aggreered, and such District Attorneys shall cause such proceedings to be prosecuted to their termination, as a proceedings to be prosecuted to their termination, as a proceedings to be prosecuted to their termination, as

in other cases; provides, Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to deny or defeat any right of civil action accruing to any person, whether by reason of this act or otherwise; and any District Attorney who shall willfully fail to institute and prosecute the proceedings becam required shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of \$500 to the person aggreead thereby, to be recovered by an action of debt, with full costs, and shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be fined not less than \$1.000 nor more than \$5,000; and, precised, further, That a judgment for the penalty in favor of the party aggrieved against any such District Attorney, shall be a bar to either prosecution, respectively.

SEC. 4. That no citizen possessing all the other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law shall be disqualified for service as grand or petil juror in any Court of the United States, or of any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. And any officer or other person charged with any duty in the assection or summenting of jurors who shall exclude or fail to summon thereof, be desired guilly of misdemeanor, and be then done than \$5,000.

SEC. 5. That all cases arising under the provisions of his set in the courts of the United States chall be re-

frot more than \$5,000.

A. A. That all cases arising under the provisions of act in the courts of the United States chall be reable by the Supreme Court of the United States, out regard to the sum in controversy, under the a provisions and regulations as are new provided by for the review of other causes in said court.

T. Cessna—The basile is over, and the regulations in the shape of a modified bill. I consent, now, that the Senate bill be taken a the Speaker's table, and this bill substific it, so as to save time, answer and Bandall, of Pennsylvania, and.

bjected.

Notz.—The bill goes to the Senate to be acted a irrespective of the bill heretofore passed by as latter body, and which now lodges in the onse. Owing to the great press of public miness, including the Geogral Appropriation ils, and the short time remaining of the second, doubts are expressed in various quarters to whether the Senate will definitely act upon a myssure.

boats adjourned to-day after a session of eight or ten days. They took no action of any importance because they were of opinion that the Steamboat bill now pending in the Senate would soon become a law. It proposes radical changes in the present law. It was not deemed advisable to take any action until the fate of the bill is definitely settled.

THE CHICAGO SUD-TREASURY.

The House non-concurred in the amendments which Gen. J. D. Webster succeeded in having added to the Legislative bill in the Senate, providing for three additional cerks. The appropriations for the Treasury Office at Chicago are: for Assistant-Treasurer. \$5,000; Cashier, \$2,500; paying-suller, \$1,200; bookkeeper and receiving-teller at \$1,000 each; for one clerk \$1,200; one messenger, \$340; one watchman, \$720; in all, \$15,000.

\$720; in all, \$15,000.

THE FIGHT FOR THE MINT.

The Mint Committee is engaged in preparing atatistics and arguments to be presented to the Treame Committee on Monday. The arrongest opposition yet manifested has come from St. Louis. Representatives from that city are engaged in preparing counter-statistics, to show that the mint in the Mississippi Valley should be located there.

that the mint in the Mississippi Valley should be located there.

SUPERVISORS TO BE LET ALONE.

The President has found it necessary to revoke the order issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Jan. 29, transferring all revenue Supervisors to new stations. It is said to have been doubtful whether the change would have resulted in the benefit to the service that had been anticipated. Another reason is that this allows no extra compensation for such changes, and as the transfer would compel most Supervisors to maintain two homes, the order would have worked a servois hardship. There were also many political objections made to the change by Congressmeh.

The President, it is believed, will, on Monday, send to Cougress a special message on Arkaneas.

The President, it is believed, will, on Monday, sond to Cougress a special message on Arkansas. He will urge Congress to take some action, if any can be taken, to settle the quarrel between the contestate for the Governmentship. The President especially desires that the Louisians experience shall not be renewed in Arkansas, and does not was affairs to be left in such a condition that an appeal for the intervention of the General Government will be possible.

There will be another Republican cancus tomorrow night to receive the reports of the Joint Cancus Committees. It is said that the Joint Cammittee will report in favor of re-enacting the essential features of the Enforcement act of 1871.

The Ways and Means Committee to-night had a meeting at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to consider the taxation question. The Commissioner favors an increase of 30 cents on whisky, 4 cents on tobacco, and, conditionally 34 cent on sugar.

SO cents on whisky, 4 cents on tobacco, and, conditionally, ½ cent on sugar.

AT. JONEPH'S HARROS IMPROVEMENT.

The Secretary of War has sent to the House an estimate for the improvement of St. Joseph's Harbot, Mich. The amount desired for piers and breakwater is \$42,000.

The Assented Press.

THE ALABAMA INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Peb. 5.—Autornsy-General Williams will appear before the Alabama Special Committee to morrow to give the basis of his action in sending troops to Alabama toward the close of last year. The Committee will not report to the House before a week or ten says.

ten days.

THE PREMIUM'S SAVINGS BANK.

The prospects are that depositors in the Freedmen's Savings Bank will not receive over 40 or 45 cents on the dollar.

THE SENATS.

The Senate adjourned immediately after the reading of the journal, as a mark of respect to the memory of Senator Buckingham. Senators Hamilin, Sherman, Stevenson, Fenton, and Washburn were appointed a Committee to attend his funeral.

FINCHBACK.

tend his funeral.

PinchBack.

Appropriations have restored the original limit of the appropriations have restored the original limit of the appropriations, \$4,000,000, for the entire expense of the site and completion of the public buildings at Chicago.

THE HENNEPIN BILL.

The House this afternoon took up, by a vote of 142 to 83, the Hennepin Canal bill, and it now remains before the House until disposed of. Mr. Hawley (III.), who has it in charge, yielded for action on the Appropriation bills.

In the House, late in the day, Mr. Swann, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Senate amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bills, all of which were concurred in.

curred in.

Mr. Garfield, from the same Committee, reported the Senate amendments to the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill,—some being concurred in, and some non-concurred in. During its consideration some angry expressions were exphanged between Mesars. Eldredge and Garfield, which, the Speaker

STATE DISPATCHES

The Illinois State-House Investigation Begun.

A Weary Examination of the Cut-Stone Contract.

Proceedings in the Legislature of No Great Consequence.

Another Charge of Bribery in the Minnesota Contest.

The Integrity of Davis' Friends Impugned.

The Michigan Legislature on Junketing Expedition.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

STATE-HOUSE STONE-CUTTING. THE OLD AND NEW COMMISSIONERS QUESTIONED.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Pribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 5.—The State-House. Investigating Committee was engaged to-day in hearing the statements of the Penitentiary Commissioners and ex-Penitentiary Commissioners as to the Richardson convist-labor contract and the stone-work contract on the new State-

JOHN REED'S STATEMENT, Ex-Commissioner of the Peniteotiary John Reed stated that the contract with Richardson originated while he was one of the Commissioners. The Penitentiary had then out most of the stone and turned the work over to Richardson to be done at the rate at which the State-House Commissioners then paid the Penitentiary. The State-House Commissioners agreed to that at the time. That was the understanding when the convict-labor was let to him. Reed produced

the convioi-labor was let to him. Reed produced

TRE LABOR-CONTRACT
with Richardson, bearing date Ang. I, 1872, and read therefrom the following:

It is furthermore agreed that the said party of the second part, Richardson, and li hereafter, from time to time, and unon the request of the party of the first part, furnish, exit, and deliver upon the grounds of the new State-House as Springdeld all the stone that may be required by the Commissioners for the erection of said Stane-House, as fully, and to all intents, and subject to the conditions as to the duties of the respective parties, and the mode for funing the price of said stones when furnished, contained and specified by the act of the General Assembly of March II, 1869, kno was the New State-House act.

Reed further stated that the payments were to be made according to the estimates of the architects made for the Penitemiary. The Penitemiary had lost money on the work. The State-House Commissioners had then no work for the Penitentiary to do, not having determined on the work to be done, and we wasted to get rid of the labor. We consulted Gov. Patmer about it, and he thought we had better do so.

DON'T EXON HORANDEON.

Q.—The Commissioners have nothing to do with Richardson, and do not recognize him. A.—Technically, they do not. In fact, the Commissioners are but a go-between. The work is done by Richardson, and the Penitentiary Commissioners have nothing to do with it. The State-House Commissioners advertised according to have for plans, and had the specifications prepared under the law for the work. We leased the labor to Richardson, and that was all the contract he ever had, and he has worked under it to this time.

WIT DID YOU DO SO?

Q.—Why, after the passage of the State-House commissioners ave nothing to do with it. The State House Commissioners are the labor? A.—Well, the work was nearly done, sod we thought we had a right to let it. The State-House Commissioners of the Penitentiary, all you let the labor? A.—Well, the work was nearly done, sod we

done. Richardson was present, and it was then understood be was to finish the work on the State-House.

Signature of the State-House work when he made his bid of \$1.1-3 cents for labor? A.—I don't think he did. The Pentientiary Commissioners then had no such understanding. We didn't understand we were giving him the State-House work—that was the State-House Commissioners' business. We had the right to reserve the labor to finish the work. We did not make the contract with Richardson to do the State-House work.

A.—I don't understand that we seer made a contract with him to cut the stone. There was a veroal understanding between the two Boards as to what he was to be paid after we had settled for the labor done by us. Whatever we did thereafter we did in conformity to the wishes of the State-House Commissioners and Richardson.

John Reed recalind: Q.—By McCoy—Do you ament to Rower's statement as to this answer? A.—Yes; that is my recollection. I think there is a record ou it.

Q.—By Jones—Did you then think the Penitentiary got any more per day for the labor by letting it to him to do the State-House stone-cutting? A.—No, I don't think we did.

A number Commissioner and Richardson.

Commissioner Southworth authorizes the

A nurses connected.

A nurses connected.

Commissioner Southworth authorizes the statement that the report that Richardson owes the Penitertiary \$58,000 is unfounded. His total indebtedness to that institution does not exceed \$12,000, which is amply secured.

STATE.

THE BAILBOAD LAW.

SPERNOFIELD, III., Feb. 5.—The Committee on Railroads reported back Lee's bill to repeat the sections of the Railroad and Warehouse act empowering the Commissioners to fix freight schedules, etc., with the recommendation that it do not pass. Mr. Lee objected to concurrence by the Senate, on the ground that the report was made by less than a quorum of the Committee. Mr. Plumb, the Chairman, answered that the report was unanimously adopted by nine members, who constitute two thirds of the Committee. After some little sparring, the bill was ordered to a second reading. This is the bill which practically repeals the Grangers' provisions of the Railroad act, and reduces the Commission to a mere Eureau of Statistics.

also piace where the contract was made, was taken up, had a third reading, and was passed.

Mr. Haines introduced a bill making similar provision as to moneys heretore so leaned. Both bulls are designed to encourage the investmen in this State of foreign capital. Mr. Haines' bill also empowers foreign corporations to purchase, and in their corporate name hold any real estate sold by foreclosure of mortgage, by judgment sale under trust deed, or by decree to eatisfy any debt for money leaned in this State.

THE COMMISSION OF THE COMMISSI

OUR LEGISLATORS.

THEIR RATIVITY AND OCCUPATION.

From the Illinois State Journal.

From "Winslow's Legislative Manual" we glean the following facts regarding the personnal of our legislators.

which practically repeals the Grangers' provisions of the Rairroad act, and reduces the Commission to a mere Bureau of Statistics.

Mr. Consoy's bill to repeal the act establishing the Board of Railroad Commissioners' was reported back from the ease Commissioners' was reported by the commissioners' and the pushing and uncertain.

The bill repealing the legistry act was made the special order for Weinesday next, and the Douglas Monument appropriation bill the special order for Weinesday next, and the Douglas Monument appropriation bill the special order for Weinesday next, and the Douglas Monument appropriation bill the special order for Weinesday next, and the Douglas Monument appropriation bill the special order for Weinesday next, and the Douglas Monument appropriation bill the special order for Weinesday next, and the Douglas Monument appropriation bill the special order for Weinesday next, and the Douglas Monument appropriation was made of preasonal property without the State of the Weinesday next state shall provide the the clerks to be elected with the State of the weight of the provision of the seller unless the contrant was made of preasonal property, without transfer of po

countries. As Robert has not informed the publishers, the "pativity," "cocupation," and "politics" in the manual is left blank. A rumor to the affect that Theim veted "aye" on the resolution censuring the President and Gen. Sheridan for interfering to prevent bloodshed in Louisians, was current for a few days; but as the Committee to report upon the question whether a member knows how he voted, or can vote as he pleases, has not yet reported, it cannot give the truth or falsity of the rumor. If that Committee reports Theim as voting "aye." it will not be in order for a Republican to move for a correction of the journal, unless Farmer Haines is in a better humor than last week.

The native-born, 132 members, hall sfrom seventeen of these United States. New York and Illinois have the honor (if honor it be) of being the mother of twenty-three each of the turbulent individual atoms which compose the House. Ohio and Peonsylvania follow next with sixteen each. "Old Kaintuck" produced nine, one of whom is Shelby M. Cullom, the leader for the Republican side. Indiana and Tennessee each have eight; Virginia, six; Maryland, five. The New England States are fairly represented,—Maine, three; New Hampshire, three; Massachusetts, two; Vermont, two; Rhode Island, two; Connecticut one. Three were born in New Jersey and one in Mississippi. Among so many farmers and lawyers, there must be some very poor members of the profession, and, possibly, some who make better lawyers or farmers than legislators. If the lawyer heeks but one of a clear majority in the Senate, the farmers hold the same numerical power in the House. Of the 183 elected, seventy-six give their occupation as "farmer." The lawyers were either more modest or less ambitions, as they number but thirty-six. Of the remaining forty, thirteen are classed as merchanics, five as bankers, and the rest real-estate dealers, manufacturers, editors, physicians, and insurance agents. A few have a variety of callings, some of which are queer in their combrantons. One is a farmer

MICHIGAN.

STREETAL DEPARTMENT APPROVAL.

STREETAL DEPARTMENT OF THE CHICAGO TYPDENE.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 5.—The Governor to-day approved the following bills: To incorporate and maintain the Home Cemetery, at Kalamazoo; to amend the Supreme Court act fixing the terms for January, April. June, and October; to amend the act concerning the Superior Court of Detroit. In the Senate, Mr. Morse introduced a bill for the foundation of a State House of Correction, which was referred to the Committee on State Affairs.

are to pay a tax of \$300 per annum, whether they sell liquors are to pay \$200 per annum, and the retailers of mail liquors are to pay \$100 per annum, and the retailers of mail liquors are to pay \$100 per annum. The taxes are to be paid into the County Treasury, and afterward returned to the cities, villages, and townships from which the liquor-taxes were collected. In the townships these moneys are to be used for the support of the county poor, while in cities and villages they are to be appropriated according to the views of the Governing Boards of those municipalities. Mr. Holton has previously introduced a bill cregulating the traffic, and which forbids the sale of liquor to minors, habitual drunkards, and other classes of persons who are deemed to require the special protection of the law. The bill of Mr. Holton and the similar one introduced in the Senate are much less ricorous to the liquor-design than the bill of Mr. Taylor, in the Rouse, or that of Mr. Gray in the Senate, and yet they seem to furnish considerable restriction upon the liquor-traffic. Five members of the House Committee favor the Holton bill, as explained by Mr. Remer, the Chairman, this afternoon. It is also probable that a majority of the Senate Committee will favor the Holton measure. The minority of the Committees will probably favor the Taylor bill.

The House passed the Senate bill ameeding the law for the collection of taxes. It levies 20 per cent on taxes unpaid after one year has run

per cent on taxes unpaid after one year has since they were due, and 25 per cent after for the protection of tax-title purchasers, general impression seems to be that in no way can the State taxes be speedily and

way can the State these be speaking tainly collected.

APPRINTICING STATE WARDS.

The House passed the bill authorizing the Trustees of hospitals and asylums to apprentice children until of age.

The House adjourned this afternoon until Feb. 15, to go upon the legislative excursion.

DISGRACEFUL SCENES IN THE HOUSE—THE DEMO-

CRATS PALSIFYING THE BECORD-REPUSAL OF WOLFE TO APOLOGIES.

Dispatch to the New Fork Tenes.

Habrishung, Pa., Feb. 2.—A disgraceful scene took place in the House at a late hour last night, provoked by the impenetrable stupidity and partisan injustice of Speaker Patterson, of Petersburg, who called on the Sergeant-at-Arms to eject Wolfe, of Union, whom he declared out of order when he was clearly in order, and appeared to the page of the of order when he was clearly in order, and en-titled to the floor. Loud words and confusion ensued, and have been made the occasion of

blooks Baland, 1907. Consecutions one. Three Among on size farmers and seven, there may be some very poor members of the profession, the same profession of the profession of

All the proof whether, in their opinion, the public to the consideration of the opinion that public to interests require the scalabilations of each courts.

Information as to the Canal Commissioners' openion of the commissioners' openions was scaled for by a resolution or the commission of the commi

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Torena, Kan., Feb. 5.—In the Senate to-day the House bill appropriating \$95,000 surplus money in the State Tressury to needy counties to buy grain for eeed and to feed stock came up.

rection, which was referred to the Committee on State Affairs.

ILLS PARSED BY THE SENATE.

The Senate passed the following bills: To repeal the act for the redemption of State bonds maturing Jao. 1, 1863; to provide for the use of the proceeds of the sale of educational lands in defraying the expenses of the State Government; to authorize the City of Detroit to borrow money for the construction of sewers.

In the House, the Senate bill giving counties power to vote bonds for the purchase of grain and will be passed to morrow. It is understood that the Joint Committee on Destination is preparing a bill for the direct appropriation of \$20,000 to furnish food and clothing to people of frontier counties. The State Belief Committee threatens to stop soliciting aid unless the State shall promptly do something for the sufferers.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The bull introduced by Mr. Holton, of Saginary, to tax the liquor-trafic divides the dealers in liquors into three classes. The wholesalers are to pay a tax of \$300 per annum, whether they sell liquors or beer. The retailers of apirituous liquors are to pay \$200 per annum, and the re-

RAYMON, N. C., Feb. 5.—In the House of Representatives to day a resolution was introduced thanking Brown, of Keutucky, for his maniy defense of the South, and his denunciation of Buller, on Thursday. NEVADA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.—The Nevada Sensis yesterday finally passed the Assembly joint re-olution asking Congress to amend the trenty with Chica for the prevention of cooliesm.

PACIFIC COAST.

Their Rights—Removal from Office

—Los Angeles High-Tariffites.

—Special Dispatch to The Chicago Iribuna.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 5.—German bondholders of the California Pacific Railroad to-day
brought action against the California Pacific
Railroad Company and Milton S. Latham, Faxon
D. Atherton, and the California Pacific Railroad
Extension Company for the appointment of two
Trustees of a certain mortgage executed by the
former Company as security for bonds issued by
the Extension Company.

In the Twelfith District Court to-day Judge
Sharpstein made a decree removing City-Assessor Rosener for willful neglect of the duties
of his office. An appeal will be taken to the
Supreme Court.

The Los Angeles Chamber of Companyee have

Supreme Court.

The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce have sent the following telegram to Senators Joses, Hagar, and Sargent: "If the Hawaina treaty exempts tropical and semi-tropical fruits from duties, it will seriously projudice one of our most important industries."

CASUALTIES.

A CURIOUS ACCIDENT.

GRAND HAVAN. Mich., Feb. &—A curious secident occurred on the Detroit & Milwankas Railroad last night, near Spring Lake. The first of two engines attached to a rapidly-running passenger-train broke its compling and jumped the track, the engine going on one side, and the tender on the other, down as smaalment 30 feet steep. The engineer only was injured. The train passed on without knowledge of the accident.

A TERROR TO

James M. Davis.

He Arrests 125

A Lively Encounter

Antagonist Is tained an account of "wild-cat" distilleries difficulty of discovering the operators. I now

vear ago, made 125 arres only one man outright, two others. All the rest at a moment when they without bleedehed. His come a terror to the out bowerer, he has often ma tall, erect, and has a ke thorough backwoodsman, gree, unlettered. The co an unheard-of institution and the classic precincts of house was never disturbed. and many other India

around his waist was but a bowie-knife complete. He had apparently just mow was reading the san 10 feet of the man, an presence by calling on hands." Jim jumped to and stared at Davis and the situation at a glance dered, although he had that he would haver man Davis ever KILLED

Barron County and to amon

na, Ind., Feb. 5.-In the Senste toorder was the consideration of on the question of offices and g all State and county officers, ed salaries, and paying all fees A long debate ensued upon the

ing county officers out of the general it finally the Committee of the Whole at idea, and the Standing Committee bicorporate that feature in the ed. The Governor's calary was Attorney-General's at \$2,000, iges, at \$1,200 per year. for listing lands in 1875, and after.

after.

action is a committee rose, and adjourned until Monday.

onse the bill reducing the per diem of six was debated, and finally recommended in the comparations to report a bill reducing the Governor down.

• on Elections reported in favor sixing member from Dekalb cas agreed to.

sfining grave-robbing, and fixing om five to twenty years imprison five to twenty years imprison five to the committee of the control of the

aboths.

re introduced probibiting the manumattion, and sale of liquors; for a
general Prison Inspectors, to have
State-Prisons, and defining pro-

passed for abolishing the law ounty Assessors to collect and re-tisties to the Auditor of State. til Monday. TENNESSEE.

Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. ture who voted against Andrew John-him before leaving for Memphis sing their gratification at the

KANSAS.

fall Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Kan., Feb. 5.—In the Senate to-day
appropriating \$95,000 surplus
ate Tressury to needy counties to
sed and to feed stock came up, over until to-morrow.

onse, the Senate bill giving counties onds for the purchase of grain such grain to needy persons at year's time was ordered to a third readrill be passed to-morrow. It is undertake Joint Committee on Destrution is a bill for the direct appropriation of furnish food and clothing to people counties. The State Bellef Committees to stop soliciting aid unless the i promptly do something for the suf-

WEST VIRGINIA. THE NO CHOICE FOR SENATOR. ton, W. Va., this afternoon, resulted it. Price, 16; Johnston, 13; Bennett

6.
No. W. Va., Feb. 5.—At a canons at a. W. Va., Price was withdrawn. sere passed on Walker, urging his electree ballots were taken with no effect, it is abead. The Senate passed the bill the Capitol to Wheeling. It is thought all pass it at an early day.

NORTH CAROLINA DON'T LIKE BUTLER. L. N. C., Feb. 5.—In the House of Repes to day a resolution was introduced Brown, of Kentucky, for his manty de-ne South, and his denunciation of But-

NEVADA. A COOLER RESOLUTION.
NUISCO, Feb. 5.—The Nevada Senate
inally passed the Assembly joint resking Congress to amend the treaty
for the prevention of coolings.

PACIFIC COAST.

Capitalists Seeking to Save Rights-Removal from Office Rights—Removal from Office ngeles High-Tariffites.

Accesso, Cal., Feb. 5.—German bondthe California Pacific Railroad to-day
ction against the California Pacific
mpany and Milton S. Latham, Faxon
o, and the California Pacific Railroad
Company for the appointment of two
fa certain mortgage executed by the
name of the company of the control of the control of the control of the control of the court.

Angeles Chamber of Commerce have
lowing tolegram to Senators Jones,
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A CURIOUS ACCIDENT.

AVEN, Mich., Feb. 5.—A curious sourced on the Detroit & Milwankee ast night, near Spring Lake. The segmes attached to a rapidly-run-neer-train broke its coupling and track, the engine going on one side, ler on the other, down an embanktuseep. The engineer only was intrain passed on without knowledge lent.

OFF THE TRACK.

Dispatch to The Chooses Tribuna.

Ill., Feb. 5.—The noon pass

the Pox River Ill., Feb. 5.—The noon passenger south on the Fox River Valley the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy to delayed three hours to-day by the a coal train going north, some of a jumping the track at Dayton, 4 of Ottawa. The coal cars were some damage, but no one was hurk.

ROAD-CROSSING ACCIDENT.
Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
D., Feb. 5.—This morning, on Lect, a Canada Southern locomotive of the Chicago driven by a young man wood, killing both horses and throwed aome 20 feet. The latter was seed and his escape from death mina-

eb. 5.—Thus far eight bodies have ered in the ruins of the Beaufort

LEGRAPHIC BREVITIES. o House yesterday the bill to abolish thment was defeated by a vote of 42

shed and water-house of the Lake ichigan Southern Railroad, at Ken-was destroyed by fire Feb. 4. Loss O. A high wind blowing, the city nent, with ardnous labor, saved the the depot.

the depot.
to the report of Samuel Kamober, of Denver, Col., twenty-four mills ructed along the different streams luring the next two years. Mr. E. is the prospects, having no compatible.

morning when the free lodgers were of Fort Wayne station-house, where it remained during the might, one of all was found to be afflicted with a set case of small-pox, producing a stion. The lodgers had all been attent in two small rooms, and it is of them must have been infected.

A TERROR TO EVIL-DOERS.

James M. Davis, Deputy United States Marshal in Tennessee.

A Han Who Makes a Business of Hunting-Down Illicit Distillers.

Year. The Skill and Intrepidity with Which He

He Arrests 125 Outlaws within

A Lively Encounter, in Which Davis' Antagonist Is Wiped Out.

Bags His Game.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune. Nassylle, Tenn., Feb. 3.—My last letter contained an account of the manner of operating "wild-cat" distilleries in Tennessee, and the difficulty of discovering them and of arresting the operators. I now propose to give you a short sketch of the most successful Marshal engaged in this branch of the United States service. His name is JAMES M. DAVIS,

and he was formerly employed in the State service, but, developing a peculiar aptitude for ferreting out delinquents of the law and bring-ing them to justice, he was engaged as Deputy-Marshal in the United States service. The fact of his immense success may be known by his having, since his entering the service, over a year ago, made 125 arrests. Of these he killed only one man outright, while he wounded but two others. All the rest he succeeded in taking at a moment when they least expected it, and without bloodshed. His name has almost bethen wants to express his own invincibility of the sheets has been gray eye. He is the creek, each has a been gray eye. He is a theoroph backwoodsman, and it, to a great or the company of the company o them wants to express his own invincibility he says that "even Jim Davis would not be fool

condition, and departed with his deputy across the country, fearing to remain lest they should

MORRED BY HAMPTON'S PRIENDS, who were as desperate characters as himself. They were not wrong in this supposition, for is an incredibly short time there gathered at the nearest depot a squad of men who wowd their intention of mebbieg the officers and averging the death of Hampton, should they have the temerity to board a train at that point. But there were those composing the best citizens who chuckled over the death of Hampton, who had made himself a terrer to them all.

Davis, notwithstanding his blood y encounter, has since arrested men in that section and taken them to jail. Deputy United States Marshal Wheat, who was, by the way, originally a Chicagoon, says that he could not possibly spare Davis from the service, that he is a man of such daring intreplifity that he would not even fear to beard the lion in his den. Two other deputies had met their death within the past eight months, a fact which had made Davis all the more indispensable.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

A Horse Penned Up for Ten Years.

Persistent Malignity of a Fulton County Farmer.

Effects of Imprisonment upon the Animal. The Humane Society Interferes.

The spirit of vindictive cruelty, a small degree of which probably snimates the gentlest breast, no doubt finds its rarest and most complete development in the character of Mr. Nelson Coleman, of Ganton, Fulton County, Ill. In him it appears to be singularly and abnormally enlarged. For the past ten years it has maintained a complete ascendency over his other faculties, if he has any, and has been the one ruling impulse of his life. The peculiar expression it has taken has made him the object, for a great length of time, of considerable hotoristy of an unenviable kind. The perseverance with which he has thus testified to this mulignant element of his character has at length brought him into trouble, which was not the less deserved because it was long deferred. This spirit displayed so forcibly in Mr. Coleman is of an exceedingly sensitive type. It appears to be easily excited, and, when once excited, is never islayed. Revenged feetus between man and man, lasting for years, and marked with bloody episodes, are not infrequent. The litter hatred of the Montagues and Capulets caused all the wors of Romeo and Juliet, Peter Hand is discharged from the Jall for selling beer, and Hesing and Agues were sworn and undying enemies. These are to be accounted for on reasonably natural grounds.

OMAHA.

A Mint Wanted There, and the Reasons Why It Should Be There.

Some Statistics of the Mineral Dovelopment of the West.

An Important Question in Issue Between the Kansas Pacific and the Union Pacific.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuns.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 2.—Lifte Chicago and St.
Louis, Omaha is considerably "worked up" on
the mint question. In fact, she is induiging in
the hope of carrying off the prize so ardently
hoped for by the two giants soon to engage in
the struggle to secure it. I was interested in
reading the proceedings of the meeting of Chicago gentlemen favoring the location of there, as published in THE TRIBUNE of Jan. 29;

there, as published in Tare Tarnuxz of Jan. 29; but I do not see that their reasons favoring the measure are as good as ours. Gov. Bross said Chicago already had the means of reducing \$5,000,000 worth of ore in one year. Mr. Adam Smith said that it cost \$4 per \$1,000 to send bullion from Chicago to Philadelphia, and \$4 for the return, which could be saved by a mint in Chicago. I notice, also, Mr. L. J. Gage said the advantage that Chicago powers also account of the return. Chicago possessed as a proper place for a mint was that it had works already established for the smelting and reduction of the ores, in which the Chairman (Gov. Bross) concurred, and thought that the Rocky Mountains were filled with silver and gold, which were certain to be unearthed. Now, as The Tainung is liberal, and willing to bear all sides, lot me present the Omaha side. I take the position, which is not untenable, that the mint should be located at the nearest point to the mines where the ere and bullion can be reduced in the greatest quantity to the condition necessary for coluage. The object of this is to save the cost of transportation of the

conduce to make our Government a nation of coe hundred millions of happy and united people.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC, under the law of 1874, is trying to force the Union Pacific to prorse with them on through freights west of Cheyenne, and has brought action in the courts to compel it to do so. As this is a question of vital importance to Omaha and Nebraska, it is well to give some of the points. In the first place, it is really a struggle for the commercial supremacy of the West between St. Louis and Chicago, and other cities on the same parallel. Or, rather, it is an affort on the part of St. Louis to divert the carrying trade of Chicago, Cleveland, Baffalo, and other cities, to her. She relies upon the Potter law, and the regulation laws of Illinoss and Lowaregarding local freights, to dry up the manufactories in the interior by their inability to compete with here on account of such regulations, while she keeps the Missouri lines to Kansas City free from such hampering influences. So they can "out rates," and do

ANTRING TO BLAT CHICAGO, in diverting the carrying trade to and through her. Then, if the Kansas Pacific is successful in its demand, when the freight is landed at Kansas City the object will undoubtedly be for that Company to make any rate it pleases to San Francisco and other points, and compel the Union Pacific to accept the same pro-rate rate per mile, notwithstanding the fact that the Union Pacific to accept the same pro-rate rate per mile, notwithstanding the fact that the Union Pacific to accept the same pro-rate rate per mile, notwithstanding the fact that the Union Pacific to accept the same pro-rate rate per mile, notwithstanding the fact that the Union Pacific to accept the same pro-rate rate per mile, notwithstanding the fact that the Union Pacific to accept the same pro-rate rate per mile, notwithstanding the fact has the Californie, from Chicago to St. Louis How much Chicago and the Southern Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa, are equally interested. No Omaha

The first product of the product of

conduce to make our Government a nation of con hundred millions of happy and united people.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC, under the law of 1874, is trying to force the Union Pacific to prorase with them on through freights west of Cheyenne, and has brought action in the courts to compel it to do so. As this is a question of vital importance to Omaha and Nebraska, it is well to give some of the points. In the first place, it is really a struggle for the commercial supremscy of the West between St. Louis and Chicago, and other cities, to the same parallel. Or, rather, it is an effort on the part of St. Louis to divert the carrying trade of Chicago, Cleveland, Baffalo, and other cities, to her. She relies upon the Potter law, and the regulation laws of Illinous and Ioware regarding local freights, to dry up the manufactories in the interior by their inability to compete with hers on account of such regulations, while she keeps the Missouri lines to Kansas City free from such hampering influences. So they can "out rates," and do Antreinso to Baffalo, and there from such hampering influences. So they can "out rates," and do Antreinso to Baffalo, and the regulations, while she keeps the Missouri lines to Kansas City free from such hampering influences. So they can "out rates," and do Antreinso to Baffalo, and the regulations, while she keeps the Missouri lines to Kansas City free from such hampering influences. So they can "out rates," and do antreinso to be such regulations, while she keeps the Missouri lines to Kansas City the object will undoubtedly be for that Company to make any rate it pleases in San Francisco and other points, and complet the Union Pacific to accept the same pro-rate rate per mile, notwithstanding the fact that the Union Pacific has to cross several mountain ranges, and pay three times as much to run that part of the for road, while the Kansas Pacific runs of the first pacific is accept the same pro-rate rate proper will be finished in rustic. The foundation in pages, and pay three times as much to run

A TALE OF TREASURE.

In Which the Suddenly Acquired Wentth of a Catifornia Man is Ex-plained Not at All to His Credit. The Sacramento Union of the 21st tolis this singular story:

When the Confederate army, under Gen. Lee.

Swanias es Chaircenias Ann. 25 Exp.

Southern Himos, and the bouthern States, to implement the south of the s

only recently ascertained his whereabouts. He is how in correspondence with a prominent lawyer of this city, and an attempt will shertly be made to bring Jones to account through the courts.—San Francisco Ezaminer, Jan. 19. 22 ABERDEEN-ST.—LARGE PRONT ECOM.
As quite low terms; sino, nice smaller recom for one or two nice young ladies for gents, very cheap. When halfs and house; all conforts and convenientes; table equal to the best; an inviting home; location unsurpressed.

South Stde.

418 AND 438 WAB a SH-AV.—GOOD BOARD FOR use of plane. Single rooms \$8.60.

Heats.

Heats.

NEVADA HOTES, 1st AND 180 WABASH-AV.—Services, 1st AND 180 WABASH-AV.—Services, 36.60 feet per day.

DARTHER WANTED-WITH 600, IN A GENTERL, well-established cash business that will pay a dartune in a few years. 127 Clark-st., Room 6. in a few years. If Clark-st., Room 6.

PARTNER WANTED—WIFF \$60 IN FIRST-CLASS saloon and restancast. Address Oil, Tribune edice.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH \$200 OR \$300 CASH, to engage in the manufacturing jewelry business. Address R is, Tribune edice.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS—man, with \$4,000 or \$6,000, would form a partnership with a good man who has an established grain commission or manufacturing business. No humburg need reply. Address Z 55, Tribune edice.

PARTNER WANTED—S5,000—TO OPENA WHOLE sale lines and white-yeods house. Capital against brains. Address A B C, Metropolitan Hotel.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

WANTED-FURNITURE—ANY PERSON HAVING good furnisars to fit up from 50 to 60 rooms tay will rent or sell on time, will find good customer by addressing T 87, Tribune olino.

545 ST., SPECIAL BARGAINS.
A 8050-renewood parior suite, 8 phesos, 8255.
A splandid renewood centre-table, fine marble, 825.
A \$155-walust parior suite, 8 phesos, 825.
A \$155-walust parior suite, 8 phesos, 825.
A \$155-walust parior suite, 8 phesos, 825.
A handroom walnut forestage bureau, price 250.
A time continue machine, suite 250.
A fine tening machine, in portest order, 250.
A first-rate easy chair, 815.
Fine oil paintings in slegant frames, 38 to \$100.

Residence 345 Michigan-47. hair, 815. in elegant frames, 516 to \$100. Residence 545 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE.

TOE SALE—CHEAF—A VERY FINE CYLINDER. I front office steak. Incudes of H T S. Room is Siron Building, northeast corner LaSaile and Monroe-ets.

FOR SALE—OR REVEHANGE—A COMPLICTE SET of meast-market is tures, with rendering kettle. Also S. N. Dans-burner storal Hayvery cheap. SMITH 2 WALKER, 168 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND ELEGANT MINK MUFF and too, worth 870; price, 85. A haddsome mint set for \$16. A genuine mink muff and collar for \$4. 16 Michigan-av.

TO LEASE-PARM OF 180 ACRES, EIGHTERN I miles south of the city. TOUNG & ROWLEY, 180 Dearborn-84.

TO LEASE-TO GARDENERS-SEVERAL ACRES of land for gardening, house, stable, water, etc., to lease, if miles from Court-House; good roads. Call at store 117 West Yen Buren-84., for three days.

FOR SALE-VALUABLE CORNERS SO city limits, on very easy terms; splendid pro Southeast corner Grand and Oakwood bouleva Northmeat corner Michigan av. and Torty-scientists.
Southeast corner Michigan av. and Torty-scientists.
Also a large amount of other very choice and classon the
Also a large amount of other very choice and classon the
forth Property of the bodievards and revenues and classon the
forth Property of the bodievards and revenues at the very best
furestments that iclus, make in this market, and there
is arrely no property where investments can be made
with greater certainty of juntare profit, and with as little
stat, which, at present prices, 4s outling at all.
J. SALAS WARREN,
15 Chamber of Commerce.

milh greater certainty of future profit, and with so little risk, which, at present prices, is entiting at little risk, which, at present prices, is entitling at Commerce.

[FOR SALE_RXTRAGDINARY BARGAINS IN Chamber of Commerce.]

[FOR SALE_RXTRAGDINARY BARGAINS IN Chamber of Commerce.]

[FOR SALE_RXTRAGDINARY BARGAINS IN Chamber of Commerce.]

[FOR SALE—A WELL BUILT, 1 STORY, MARBLE.]

[FOR SALE—A WELL BUILT, 2 STORY, MARBLE.]

[FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NEW SEVEN. ROOM have a complete, with water in the sufficient of the prices.]

[FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NEW SEVEN. ROOM have a complete, with water in the and Stept on Twenty-second-st., at Lawadale, near depot. N. F. MERRILL, M. Oils Riest.

[FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—OR OF THE REST houses and large lots, with bare, in the solid champ for cash. Apply as 188 West Congresses.

[FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ORN OF THE REST houses and large lots, with bare, on west Adams—it, near Asabland—st., will ge possession on or before May Asabland—st., will be possession on or before May Address tor one week X. 6. Fribute office.

[FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE LEASES THAT will pay diper cent on investment to water must have meany. Apply to COLE., NEWELL & MOSHAR, successors by Cole & Room Real Estate Desires, lie West Maddison—st.

[FOR SALE—DREXEL—AV. BOULEYARD, 100 FRET

FOR SALE—DREXEL AV. BOULEVARD, 100 FERT on corner, very low for a few days to close out an estate. Apply to C. R. FIELD & CO., 10 Portland Slock, REAL ESTATE WANTED.

W ANTED BRICK HOUSE, CHOICE LOCALITY, worth \$10,000, or good business property from \$10,000 to \$30,000. Will pay par cash or assume incumbrance, balance in choice South Evanasion property clear. H. OSBORN & SON, 182 LaSalle-st. FINANCIAL

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROP-crty in sums of \$1,000 and upwards. Apply at UNION THUST COMPANY, 188 Clarket. M. crty in sums of \$1,000 and upwards. Apply at UNION TRUBT COMPANY, IS CIRRIEST.

M. GNEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF \$100 TO \$5,000 ON on leased lots, on all good securities, furniture, houses on leased lots. So on the late-t., Boom \$4.

M. GNEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF \$100 TO \$5,000 ON on leased lots. So on the late-t., Boom \$4.

M. ONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHER, the bonds, etc., at Latundhursh private office, in Residence of the loss of the loss of the late of the loss of the

\$6.000 IN HAND TO LOAN ON GOOD COL\$6.000 interests for 8 months at current rates.
OLIVER RESLY, 157 Washington-st.
\$10.000 \$4.60. \$4.00. \$5.00. \$1.00 TO LOAN
will purchase well-aboured paper. Call on or address
ESD, 180 West Sixtessenitest., Ohiogo. ESD, 160 West Sixtessuh-sa, Onloage.

\$50.000 - WE WILL PAY & PER ORNT PRE
\$50.000 - annum interest for 2 or 5 months for any
part of \$60,000, secured by grain recessing of Chicago elevators. Address V & Tribune office.

\$100.000 in HAND TO PURCHASE COMmore and annuments, we also have some \$5 per cent inousy
to loan on choice real estate, security must be abundant.

RUGENE C. LONG & BRO., 23 Sast Washington st. TO EXCHANGE.

P. LOS FUNTKAITS PAINTED IN EXCHANGE FOR Incl. Block.

TO EXCHANGE—10 RESIDENCE LOTS ON CALUInst-av, near Thirty-second-st., for preporty on State-st., north of Twelfibett, or for property on Clarks, sentin of Omicago-av. Apply to SCHRADER REGS., 1 Madison-st. PORTRAITS PAINTED IN EXCHANGE FOR TO EXCHANGE - STORE AND STOCK OF DRYsound store of the Call it to I. KIRK B. MEWELL, Room II, M. Westington et.

[I. KXCHANGE - IMPROVED RESIDENCE PROP.

I. ever, Scotth Side, worth 181 dolt, for a constrey learned or a grocery and provision store, doing a good trade in a smart town. Address FRANK RENKET,

Contre-av., south of Twenty second-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—LIQUORS, POR A

good hares and Buggr. Address Q II, Tribans WANTED A SNALL PARM IN COOK COUNTY for home and one or more lots on West Side. Call or address for one neek, X 40, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES. DUSINESS INTERESTS SOLD. PARTNERSHIPS negritated. Ne charge unless successful. Good business operings givesys on hand. Kiniballs 2 CO., 71 Dearbors - st., Room in. h.

DEUG STORE FOR SALE IN NEBRASKA. GOOD location. Satisfactory reasons for selling. About \$2,500 will purchase. Address R & Tribans office;. E. 500 will purchase. Address R 46. Tribane odice;

I URNITURE FACTORY ON THE WEST SIDE, IN

The choice locality, fully equipped with the most improved machinary in first-class submissed edge, with or without humber-pard. Manufactoriers' attention is specially called to the above, as it will be dispassed of at a great bargain. For further particulars apply at 125 States, Chicago, Ill.

One Half interest In a GRIST Mill., WITH good run of custom, for sale, as a bargain; would establish a process of a stock of goods. Address J. H. WILLIAMS, Anamosa, Is.

C 2000 WILL BUY THIS CITY FOR A BUSINESS BROWN, at Alrord & Go. 4, 105 State Washington-et.

SITUATION WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF Specific confidence pulsarious control of the country and adjacent town. Address Z. S. Tribunes office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF Specific confidence of the country and adjacent town. Address Z. S. SITUATION SWANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF Specific confidence.

SITUATION WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF Specific confidence of the country and adjacent town. Address Z. S. SITUATION SWANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF Specific confidence of the country and adjacent town. Address Z. S. SITUATION SWANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF Specific confidence of the country and adjacent town. Address Z. S. SITUATION SWANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF Specific confidence of the country and adjacent town. Address Z. S. SITUATION SWANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF Specific confidence of the country and adjacent town. Address Z. S. SITUATION SWANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF Specific confidence of the country and adjacent town. Address Z. S. SITUATION SWANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF Specific confidence of the country and adjacent town. Address Z. S. SITUATION SWANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF Specific confidence of the country and adjacent town. Address Z. S. SITUATION SWANTED—SAMILIES IN WANT OF Specific confidence of the complete complete control of the country and adjacent town. Address Z. S. SITUATION SWANTED—SAMILIES IN WANT OF Specific confidence control of the complete complete control o

L ORT-FER. 1. BSTWEEN NORTHWESTERM
I National Bank and Merchants National, on Lakaliest, or between Merchants National and National Bank of Commerce, for Medicalest, of Stall. The Index will confee a great facer by retolerable same to JAMEN HACLAN, at National Bank of Commerce

JOST—A PAIR OF SEAL-SKIN FUR GLOVES, ON Monday evening, going from McCorraick Hall to the Grand Pacific Hotel. A liberal reward will be paid on their returns to Room Induces included Hall to the Grand Facilic Hotel. A liberal reward will be paid on their returns to Room Induces included Hall to the Grand Facilic Hotel. DOARD WANTED.

DOARD BY A LADY ENGAGED DURING THE D day: South Side, within 30 minutes walk of State and Wallingtonia-sta. Address, stating terms, O E Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

On their setting in Hoom I McCormick Hall, corner North Clark and Kinste-sta.

On the State and Two minutes in the Corner of State and Two minutes walk of State and Wallingtonia-sta. Address, stating terms, O E Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

MISCELLANEOUS. A. A. FINE SIX BUTTON KID GLOVES,
A. A. FINE SIX BUTTON KID GLOVES,
fore you buy. Paris Glove Stive, 91 State-st.

A ERLIABLE WOMAN WISHING TO VISIT IREland, would like to accompany some family going
about March 1 in capacity of maid or severant, paying her
own fare. Address Sox 668. Svanston, Ill.

A 160-ACCER HOMESTRAD AND TOWN LOT FREE
A 160-ACCER HOMESTRAD AND TOWN LOT FREE
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A 160-ACCER HOMESTRAD AND TOWN LOT FREE
TOWN COMESTATION TOWN LOT FREE
TOWN COMESTATION TOWN LOT FREE
TOWN COMESTATIONS

TO BUILDERS CASH, PLANING MILL, Machinery, and riserchardiss, for building two dwallings. JACOB C. MAGILL, 77 Clarket.

W H WANT SOME GOOD APPLICATIONS FOR
wither long or short loss at surrent rates. LEVI
WING & CO., 51 Destborn-th.

INSTRUCTION. AN AMERICAN GRATLEMAN, A GRADUATE OF Harvard in 1871, who has since then lived in Garmany, now at Boom, would receive popils in Mathematics, Science, or German, in any Earopean university tewn. He would assume responsibility for the care of young publis. For his success in teaching he is permitted to refer to R. G. Wilson, Req., Eshlon Hail, Gargran via Lacds, Cartainte, hingland; Hr. Prinsill, save Frank Klingsmann, Poppeledurfor Alles, Sona; New. Toe felt Kassminohier Veg., hingland; Hr. Prinsill, save Frank Klingsmann, Poppeledurfor Alles, Sona; Toe felt Kassminohier Veg., hingland; Hr. Prinsill, save Frank Klingsmann, Poppeledurfor Alles, Sona; Toe felt Kassminohier Veg., hingland; Hr. Prinsill, Harvard College, Cambridge, Mans, Frad, E. P. Seaver, Knglish Hign-School, Boston; Prof. W. E. Ryerly, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., Ped. L. A. Walte, lase Commist the Piraces, now of Ithace. Auvona desiring ble mesonand address of this gentleman. Grarther particulars in regard to him, my skidness W. F. O. Box SC, Cambridge, Macs.

CITUATION WANTED—AS TRACHERO OF HIGHER DESIRED, Proch. O. Commiss of the Private Intally, Address A. R. S. Bisbop-court.

DERSONAL-I CANNOT GO TO PACIFIC OFFICE.

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DERSONAL—WILL E. B. MORTON, FORMERLY on the Manifester, please call, or send the vanis combination to W. L. HEATON, 16 Monroe-et.

DERSONAL—WILL MR. UARSKADEN ADVERTIGIST COMBINED TO THE COMBINE SHIP ADVERTIGIST COMBINE OF THE COMBINE STREET, CALL AT SAME PLACE OF THE COMBINE WILL THE ORNAL CHICAR MACHINE—WILL THE ORNAL CHICAR MACHINE FOR CHICAR MACHINE STREET, ACAD STREET, AND STRE

WANTED-A COMPETENT SALESMAN IN A clothing store; must speak the English and Sear-dinavian languages and come well recommended. Address Y 14, Tribute affice.

WANTED BOY TO LEARN WOOD ENGRAVING VANDERCOOK & CO., State and Madison sta. W ANDERCOOK & CO., State and Madison-siz.

WANTED—A FIRST-OLASS MALE COOK, MUST
be a single man, industriens, and of groot hained.

Apply, with testimonials, as THATER & TORY'S funfiture house, corner State and Adams-s., as 29, o'slock
Monday morning, the 5th inst.

WANTED—MASONS AND BUILDERS—I WILL
give use of ground and pay \$400 annual sunt for five
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WANTED-A MILLES, ONE WHO UNDER & CO., SE South Causties.

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WANTED — CANVASSERS FOR LEGITIMATE,
rollable, mediable business Address UTLLTY
WORKS, Rock Falls, Whitestide Constr, Ill.

WASTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN WITH \$1,000
business and offering large returns. Address T 55, Tribune office. W ANTED MEN. THIS MAY BE JUST WHA
You want. If out of business, a 56-cent untiple wicost you nothing. Do not used for it if dead broke. Ye
can make \$79 a west if you can peak you hand on a half
ready cash. RAY & GU., Chicago, 164 East Randolph
st., Room it. ready cash. RAY & GU., Chicago, 18t Kast Randolphest, Room is.

WANTED—A PIRST-CLASS SALESMAN FOR Michigan and Indiana; none but these having the acquaintance used apply. BROWNSON BROOM. & CO., furnishing groofs, 37 and 329 Madison—4.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CHASEGE OF BUSINESS in Wilsonmis or Michigan; 1800 and reference required. A chance saldom offered. J. B. BROWN, at Alrord's, 18E East Washington—3.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE WIFTIOUT Children, to go to small town in Missonri; the man to do out-floor, work and gardinday, the wife is cook, weak, and in-door work. A permannir, simulting to a sober, industrious couple, at full wages. Call as on address, till Sunday evening, Roo m & Termuns House, on address, itsigr, A. DAVIDNON, Edits, Mit.

WANTED-PEMALE HELP. WANTED-AN INDUSTRIOUS, NEAT GIRL, 02 pable of doing coneral housework in a small family may apply immediately at \$18 Arnold, just above Thirts Rifts-8. Good references will be required. MAY ADDED INITIONISTY AND SENDING THAT AND THAT SHEET AND A CHEMAN GIRL CAPABLE TO DO genoral housework in a small family. References required.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GRNERAL HOUSE work at 42 South Ann-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO SECUond work at 42 South Ann-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO SECUond work. German or Swede Preferred. Opply as 15t Mighigan-sv.

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SITUATION WANTED — BY A OU

Bookkeeper la an office or as travellor

Best of references given. No objection to

country. Address V 41, Tribune office.

STUATION WANTED BY A GARRIAGE WOOD Worker, Address III Fourteenth of Coschmen. Teamsters. Co.
SITUATION WANTED-AS COLOCIMAN BY a
relevance from interesting the the best of
relevance from interesting place to be permanant;
vages to unit the times. Address Q.S. Tribune offer.

Miscellaneous.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG HAN IS
years of any to work for his beard; has to most only
kind of work for his beard; SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

STUATION WANTED—IN A TRESPETABLE S family to cook, wash, and tren; so objections to country, 167 South Jefferson-st.

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TO RENT-ROOMS. TO RENT COMPORTABLE WELL FURNISHED Treems, cheap, by the day, weak, or month, il Monresres-st., case block frost Post-Office. Inquire Room it.

TO RENT—ONE FINELY FURNISHED HOOM FOR und as two single gentlemen. In North Destroys-st. TO RENT—A SPLENDID FURNISHED ROOM Trocking on Madison-st., in the Davy Block, corner of Green and Madison. Apply to Januer, Room i.

TO RENT—NICE LARGE SOUTH FRONT ROOM, furnished to the More and the Manual Process. Bit were Randolphi-st. In Insied or unformished room in a brick house, with all moders insurervenents, in a small and respectable family and in a good neighborhood. Price is no object. Address N. S. Tribune office.

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TO REST—DRIBABLE SULTER UP 2 ROOMS canh. Sit in the label of the canh. Sit in the label of the canh. Sit in the label of the price to the huilding of and 47 Third-av. S. M. MOURE & CUMMISHER, IN and 121 LAS-MICH PROPERTY. TO RENT IN NEW BRICK SUILDING WEST SIDE THINGAR, But door south of Marrison et., suites of rooms, each Stide up expressly for the most destroyed class of tonaids. Reference, required Rest motors sto. S. M. MOURS & CUMMINGS, IF and M. La. Nales-R.

TORENT—SPORES. OFFICES. . .

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To HENRY H. SHUPLLDI, 181 Adams. st.

TO HENT STORE KNOWN AS THE GREEN
T secon, 77 Sours Haisted etc., noar Madines, and there
billiard tables for saic, one of those in Head 1 pool is ber
gain to the right pasts. Apply a CO-se.

To RENT-FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS.

To RENT-HOOND AND THIRD VIJOES IN

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WANTED TO REST A NIONLY FURNISHED and wits, without children, on South Side, north of Eighteenstands. Measurements thinged, made primarily. Address, for See days, O. S. Indiana. HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A UCTION WESTOR & CO., 100 SAST WARRING,
A TON-ST., BAYE SALES UF HORSES, CAR
RIAGES, AND SLEEGHE, TURNDAYS AND FEE
DAYS at 15 a, m.

Farties withing to purchase horses at our piece can been
an opportunity of trying them the day before sale, the
they may not be deceded.

A PIRST CLASS, LIGHT TOP BUGGY FOR SALE
A chead for each. Must have money. Also a green
new. equate-box, open buggy. Will acclimate the
two may not be deceded.

FOR SALE-AT STARKE BE WEST SORREGE-T.

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WANTED-TO BAYE ACCOUNTS.

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Bayed "Olarmer," not much were Address E
A BALE PORT SULY FOR CAME A 4 BOOKD

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A GENTS WANTED SIN PER DAY-TO SELL THE A STANDARD STANDAR

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Parts of a year at the same rate.

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HOOLEY'S THRATRE-Randolnh street, between ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner Mon. Variety entertainment. "The Field of the Cloth Gold." Afternoon and evening.

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oman House, Kelly & Leon's Minstrels. "The

UNION PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH-Concert by the Richings Bernard Concert Froups in the fiterpoon, and Michigan-Avenus Baptist Church in th

SUSINESS NOTICES.

WE MEAN ALL WE SAY.—FULL SET BEST GUM seth, \$8. Saliminotion or money refunded. Filling, first-lass, as half the usual rates. McCHESNEY, 73 Clark-st. BURNETT'S COCCAINE FOR THE HAIR HAS stood the test of time and competition. It has established a reputation for putry and efficacy in every quarter of the world. For twenty years it has been favurite with the people and a leader with the trade. The name "Occ ains" has become a valuable property. We have established our sele right to flause in several suits at law, thus presetting the public and ourselves from imposition. INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEVENTH PAGE—City Real Estate, Wants, To Rents To Lesse, Financial, To Exchange, Instruction, Ma-shinery, Partners Wanted, Lost and Found, Business blasery, Partners Wanted, Lost and Found, Bus-philippe, Partners Wanted, Lost and Found, Bus-TENTH PAGE.—Ballroad Timo-Table, Ossan Sta-tigs, and Medical Carda, see, etc. KLEVENTH PAGE—Amusements, New Publicati votting Stock, etc., etc.

The Chirago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, February 6, 1875.

WITH SUPPLEMENT

The singular " ovation " to MATT CARPEN-TER, which is reported this morning in the personal column, is worth thinking about.

The Irish politicians of the People's Party are beseeching Mr. AGNEW to yield a point to HERING and reinstate HAND. And perhaps AGNEW will. He is thinking of it now, "betwixt aberry and champagne."

It is rumored that the President will soon end a message to Congress recommending the everthrow of the GARLAND Government BROOKS. We hope and believe the President will do nothing of the kind.

Dr. Dz Kovan was elected Bishop of Illinois rithout the disputed votes of the two Chan-cellors. On the last ballot, 59 lay votes were cast, of which DE Koven received 31. If the votes of Whitzhouse and Jupp be thrown out, the total will be reduced to 57 and Dz Kovan's vote to 29. Now, 29 votes was just the number necessary to a choice.

WILLIAM WALTER PRELPS stood up stoutly WILLIAM WALTER PRELES stood up stoutly in opposition to the Civil-Rights bill yesterday, and said some bitter things of the interference of National troops in State affairs. Mr. PRELES, it seems, has been betrayed into disingenuousness by his desire to conciliate a dozen or two voters in his District, who defeated his re-election last November. Such talk as that of yesterday will alienate more voters than it will attract.

Whatever grounds for public sympathy Benjamin Butlen may have had on account of the scurrilous assault upon him of John Young Brown, it was lost yesterday by his re-ply to the Kentucky member. Burnes made a bad botch of it. The general opinion will be, after his speech of yesterday is read, that if anybody had to be soundly abused on the floor of Congress, BUTLER, on the whole, was the best man for the occasion.

The old-time animosities of Traron and Evants are pretty well exhibited in an article from the New York Graphic elsewhere published in this paper. After reading Tin-row's scathing denunciation of the "ghost-ly little attorney" who defended An-DREW JOHNSON, it is easy to understand how Mr. Evarre may now be pursuing an old enemy with relentless hate. And the hate, too, may be very honest and well-deserved. The sympathies of the people generally, in respect of this quarrel, will be, we think, on the side of Mr. Evarre.

We invite attention to the article published this morning concerning small-pox in the County Poor-House. It appears from it that a case of small-pox was reported by the War-den of that institution to the County Comden of that institution to the County Com-missioners on Jan. 8; that a requisition was then made for a tent in which to se-clude the patient; that no attention was then or has since been paid to the request; and that there are now twenty-one cases in County Board is presumably responsible. We offer the facts this morning without a word of comment. They are eloquent.

An abstract of the bill to authorize piracy An abstract of the bill to authorize piracy by Ton Scorr and his confederates is given this morning in the Washington dispatches; and the prediction is ventured that it will be favorably reported to the House. Most people will detect a fine irony in the provision that the Secretary of the Treasury shall not after more than par for the guaranteed bonds. Only to think of Ton Scorr's bonds selling above par is more amusing than a chapter out of Mass Twais. The abstract of the bill will repay careful examination. The will repay careful examination. The scheme is a good thing for honest patriots to ponder over and condemn.

The Chicago produce markets were generally weak yesterday. Mess pork was active, and declined 20c per brl, closing at \$18.40 cash, and \$18.55 seller March. Lard was active and 10e per 100 hs lower, closing at \$13.57 1-2@13.60 cash, and \$13.75 for March. Meats were in good demand and firm, at 6 1-2@6 5-8e for shoulders, 9 1-2@ 9 5-8c for short ribs, and 9 7-8c for short clears. Dressed hogs were quiet and stronger, closing at \$7.50@8.00. Highwines were inscrive and nominal at 92 1-2@81c per gallon. Flour was quiet and anchanged. Wheat was active and 1c lower, closing at 83 3-4c cash and 87c for March. Corn was active and 3-4c lower, closing at 68 8-4c cash, and 71 1-4c seller May. Oats were active and 1-4@1-2c lawer, closing at 52c cash, and 52 1-4c for X arch. Rye was quiet and steady at 96 1-3

closing at \$1.17 cash, and \$1.17 1-2@1.18 for @97c. Barley was active and 4@5c lower, March. Hogs were active and strong. Sales at \$6.50@7.35 for common to choice. Cattle and sheep were quiet and unchanged.

The Civil-Rights bill which pas Lower House of Congress yesterday is not the very objectionable measure adopted by the Senate. It is, on the contrary, a bill pre-pared by the House Judiciary Committee. It contains neither the mixed-schools section nor the cemetery clause the Senate bill; and is, so far as we can see, one of the most harmless, not to say unnecessary, bits of legislation that has come before Congress this session. Mr. Hoan acterized it well when he said, during safay's debate, that he did not anticipate either good or harm to come from its direct operation. He merely considered it something necessary to be made, like the Declara-

hose terms expire March 3, 1875, and who took the back-pay and refused to refund it, were the following:

REMAN, West Virginia.

OWNLOW, Tennessea.
REENTER, Wiscousid.
ANAGAN, Texas.
LEERT, Florida.

LEVIS, Virginia.

STOCKTON, New Jersey.
STEWART, Nevada.
ANAGAN, Texas.
LEVIS, Virginia.

This is the full list of those who took the oney in March, 1873, and whose terms ex pire March, 1875, and not one of them has been re-elected. So completely killed were they in the estimation of their constituents. that, with the exception of Mr. CARPENTER, not one of them received a vote for re-election. Massachusetts alone of all the States elected a salary-grabber, in the person of Mr. Daws, to the United States Sen The coolest thing on record is the Pope's

reported letter to Don Carlos. The latter has been fighting for the Crown of Spain, and has shown intense devotion to the Church,— for the sake of getting its aid. Now Prus Ninth writes him, or is said to have written him, that since Alphonso has given the Church all it claims he (Carlos) had better stop fighting and submit to his cousin. We fear that this calm assumption that all Don Carlos wanted was to benefit the Church of Rome was too much for the Pretender's piety. He doubtless translated "damn" into Span-ish with great vigor, and he may even have doubted for a moment the infallibility of the Holy Father. Doesn't His Holiness think it was pretty cold comfort for His Highness! However, the advice he gave his "son" wa good. The sooner Don Carlos follows the Pope's advice the better it will be for the

Mr. B. F. ALLEN's affairs are in a very desperate way. If the statement which he made to his creditors yesterday be interpreted by the ordinary rules, he is worse off nothing. Counting in his available real estate at \$1,204,615, his bills receivable at \$640,698.87, and his stocks of various kinds at \$426,972.45, he is able to show a surplus of \$837,828.46. But it will be very surprising if any of these items realize the estimated amount. The real estate, in all probability, could not be sold to-day for half what it is put in at; and it will be strange if the bills receivable of the broken bank do not show a large number of bad debts. The stocks, too, are dubious assets. That the statement was not satisfac tory to the creditors of Mr. ALLER is shown by the announcement of their intention to put him into bankruptcy.

CHICAGO IN THE LEGISLATURE. There comes to us from Springfield the story that there is a Cook County opposition there to the enactment of any legislation asked by the Citizens' Association, and this opposition is not because of the character of the proposed legislation so much as because it is asked by the Citizens' Association. This is to be regretted. Cook County is repre-sented by seven Senators and twenty-one members of the other House, or nearly one members of the other House, or hearly one-seventh of the whole number of the mem-bers of the Legislature. United, this delega-tion might accomplish all that is needed by the City of Chicago, might relieve the people here of serious governmental embrassments, and generally aid in bringing financial security and order out of the present disorde and confusion. Divided, these members will actually be an injury to the interests of the city they represent. They will repeat the old story of so many of their predecessors, and tend to confirm the often-repeated remark that Chicago would be stronger in the Legis-

lature if she was wholly unrepresented.

No one familiar with our affairs but is conscious of the defects in our charter laws.

The present city charter, codified, makes a volume of many hundred pages; it is compared to the constitutions that have been amended, repealed, amended after being repealed, and revived again; sections of the same date diametrically opposed to each other, and the whole forming a charter of inconsistencies, imperfections, stupidties, and incompleteness. The very able gentlemen who have served as the legal advisers of the city, and who have, of course, given a close attention to the study of that charter, have never been able to reach the same conhave never been acre to law upon any intricate point. There being no law caps intelligent interpretation, everything is ad-journed to the courts; and it is considered an even bet that if one Court decides a point one way, no matter which, another Court will reverse the judgment. The city has grown away from the charter of 1857, and the patchwork put upon that charter since then has rendered the whole inexplicable, confused, and contradictory. The days of special log-islation having gone by, the only legislative remedy is a new charter, and that by a gen-

eral act.

The difficulties of providing a general charter for all cities,—for cities like Bloomington, Springfield, Quincy, Cairo, Elgin, Alton, Peoria, and Chicago,—charters that will be applicable alike to all these, are confessed. No charter suitable for all the varied control of these cities can probable be formed. wants of these cities can probably be framed; but the Legislature can enact a general charter embodying all the provisions essential for the peculiar business of each of these cities, and leave it optional with the people better informed as to the weaknesses and deficiencies of the present charter and the pressing and urgent necessity for efficient remedies for the existing evils in the law, have refused or omitted to take any steps looking to procuring legislative relief. With every department running at loose ends and no responsible executive authority; with the city deficient in revenue and lacking the sure means of enforcing the collection of taxes; the Mayor, Common Council, Comptroller, Board of Public Works, and the Law Department make no effort to prepare or Department make no effort to prepare or propose measures to remedy any of

propose measures to remedy any or these evils.

Under these circumstances, a number of respectable citizens, not tax-fighters, but tax-payers; not office-holders nor office-seekers, but merchants and business men; not politicians, but citizens interested in the welfare of the city, organized with the view of procuring unity of action. They invited the co-operation of everybody; they especially sought the assistance of the city authorities both in the matter of eliciting information and in obtaining advice as to the formation and in obtaining advice as to the best methods of amending the laws. For many months they labored with this view. They discovered that the general charter enacted by the last Legislature was, for a city of this magnitude, incomplete in many re-of this magnitude, incomplete in many re-spects; that for the Government of Chicago many things were required which were not needed and should not be imposed on little needed and should not be imposed on little towns. They discovered that the machinery provided for a change from a special charter to the general one was not sufficient, and they, soting on the best information they possessed, framed proposed amendments to the general law, by which any city, by popu-lar vote, might adopt certain provisions of the general act or not, as they might deem best, and at the same time adopt the general pro

visions.

These amendments were carefully devised so as to force no provision on any other city against the will of the people of that city, and at the same time offered all cities the option of adopting all the provisions of the law. In the meantime the Common Council, with sullen silence and contempt, has refused to co-operate with these citizens, and has refused to report any measures of their own. The bills of the Citizens' Association were presented to the Legislature, and now comes

the intelligence that a portion of the members from this city intend to oppose them and defeat them if possible.

This opposition is of course inspired from Chicago. One of the great evils of our City Government is the lack of executive responsitions. sibility and authority, and the wild and irre sponsible domination of "Boards." These Boards have the patronage of the city at their disposal. The Common Council, hav-ing the sole power of appropriations, control the Boards after a fashion, and, as a consemence, control the patronage.

There can be no relief to the Governmen f the City of Chicago that does not abolish all these Boards of irresponsibility, and substi-tute therefor a responsible executive authority. While there are among the Commiss ers of these Boards several honorable excep-tions, the whole strength and force of the Commissioners and of their dependent subor-dinates, and of the Aldermen who deal in the patronage thus distributed, is opposed to any change. They are all satisfied with the existing condition of things, which pays them well, and this opposition to the enactment of any law which shall be proposed by the Citi-zens' Association is inspired from this city

It is a remarkable fact that all legislation for the benefit of the 400,000 people of this city, and for the rescue of the credit and hon-or of Chicago, and for the correction of no-torious abuses, is likely to be defeated, because Mr. MARK SHERIDAN wants to be reelected Police Commissioner in November, 1875, under the existing law. To secure that lature is invoked to perpetuate the present municipal charter. We appeal to the mem-bers of the Legislature of all parties to remember that this city is a large part of the State, and pays a very large portion of its taxes, and in the future will constitute even greater proportion of the population and

axable property.

We want a new and efficient charter privilege of adopting such a charter. We need an efficient Government. We need a responsible Government; and we appeal to the members representing districts outside of Chicago to give to this city the legislative relief that is asked. Surely this is not too much to ask for on behalf of our citizens.

The outrageous personal attack of John Young Brown, of Kentucky, upon Ben Bur-LER, in the House on Thursday last, is significant in more ways than one. So far as event is considered per se, it was a gross vio-lation of the personal rights of members and of the freedom of debate, and the severe censure which this hot-headed Kentucky fireeater received was none too light a punisheater received was none too light a punish-ment for such an offense. There was no oc-easion for this display of plantation manners, and no useful purpose to be subserved. If Mr. Brown had been possessed of that pecu-liar chivalry and magnanimity which we are asked to believe is monopolized by the South and sen payer. In present the third periods of the subsection of and can never be possessed by the plebeian North, there would have been an occasion to exhibit these qualities towards a defeated opponent about to retire from Congress. Mr. Brown's chivalry, however, appears to be of that arrogant, bembastic, and conceited type which characterizes too many of the Southern chivalry, which emphasizes itself with pistol or bowie-knife, and defends itself with bullying and bluster. We have no defense to make for Mr. BUTLES. We believe his pecumake for Mr. BUTLES. We believe his peculiar school of politics to be bad and dangerous. The Republicans of his District did themselves credit by retiring him from Congress, and honest Republicans everywhere rejoiced over his defeat, although secured at the expense of giving his seat to a Democrat. But this done not excuse this young Bombastes, who, without waiting for his elders, has fleshed his maiden sword in the body of a dead enemy, and exhibited his plantation antics before the time has come for them.

charter embodying all the provisions essential control of the peculiar business of each of these titles, and leave it optional with the people of each city to adopt so many of them as are suitable and appropriate, and omit the others. There are many things required in the government of a city of 400,000 people that are not asseded in a city of 4,000 inhabitants. The Legislature of Chicago levies more taxes that does the Legislature of Illinois. The number of employes of this city is ten times that of the State Government, and their allaries are proportionately greater. Laws, restraints, and restrictions upon the powers of such a Legislature may be eminently desirable here when they would be wholly unaccessory and out of place in the charter of Mendest or Maperville.

The city authorities, who are of hecesity anties before the time has come for them.

things are done in the green leaf, what may we not expect in the dry? In the next Congress the Southern Democrats will take the lead and the Northern ones will follow, the same as they did in former days. The long-suppressed wrath against the North and Northern principles, and for the leas of "the peculiar institution," will find vent in the same displays of vituperation and threats which were witnessed before the War, and Northern Democrats will follow the lead as they followed it in times past. This subserviency may reasonably be inferred from the fact that they all voted against censuring Brown for his grossly unparliamentary Brown for his grossly unparliamentary language, while in private they freely con-

THE HEADLESS SYSTEM AGAIN The Times' acephalous system of Govern-ment has got as far as Springfield. The mem-ber from Bureau County wants the Illinois Legislature to propose it as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The Illinois Legislature will decline to do anything of the kind unless it wants to make an organ ized ass of itself. The system, as finally for mulated by the member from Bureau County, corresponds to the school-boy's definition of the word acepha-lous, -that is, a louse with-out a head. It has dwindled away into a ridiculous proposition without method, aim, consistency, or sense, and it scarcely merits erious treatment. We have already expre ed the opinion that any grafting of the prin ciple of a responsible Executive upon our sys-tem must be slow and of natural growth, and that a sudden and arbitrary application of it without careful adaptation would be danger-ous to the existence of the Government and the peace of the country. But the production of the joint effort of the Chicago Times and the member from Bureau County is so grotesque a scheme that it will excite only a broad guffaw wherever it is presented. The danger is all out of it; the ludicrous alone remains. The plan is this: There is to be a Cabinet

The plan is this: There is to be a Cabinet nominated by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, or somebody else, and elected by the House; the chief of the Cabinet is to be styled the Executive, and is to retire from office and give place to his successor upon a vote of want of confidence by both Houses of Congress, unless he sees fit to dissolve Congress and order a new election, which he is to have the discretion to do. If the new Congress elected by the people re-peats the vote of want of confidence, he is then obliged to resign. This is the whole of the scheme, except that the House of Repreentatives is to be elected once in three years inless terminated sooner by dissolution.

In the first place, the scheme proposes the abolition of the Presidency, and so practically invades the fundamental principle of our Government,—that of three co-ordinate branches, the Legislative, Executive, and Juliciary. It merges the Executive into the egislative, for the Cabinet and its executive hief are to be the creatures of the House of Representatives. The House, therefore, be comes an anomalous sort of Junta to exercise all the functions of Government; for the appointment of the Judiciary would naturally follow. The House of Representatives would consequently cease to be a deliberative, lawnaking body, and become an intriguing and factious oligarchy, engrossed in cabals for the control of the spoils of Government and chiefly engaged in dispensing p...ronage as rapidly as one faction could onst the other It is no answer to say that this is not the case in Great Britain, Germany, or Italy, where the principle of a responsible Mini try is in practical working. In England, and every other country where is prevails, there is a permanent head to the Government deriving his powers from some other source than the Legislature and having a fixed tenure of office. the Queen in England, the Emperor in Germany, and the King in Italy. Upon this permanent head devolves the duty of calling men to office and carrying out the will of the people as reflected by the popular branch of the Parliament. The Executive in all countries governed by a responsible Ministry furnishes the head which the Times-Bureau-

County system lacks.

It seems that the Speaker of the House, or such other person not a member of the House as Congress may by law designate for that purpose," shall be vested with the nominating power. If the Speaker exercise this right, then the House will no longer choose member to that position on account of his parliamentary experience or his fitness to preside. The contest for the place will be narrowed down to the fiercest partisans on either side. The choice will be made solely with reference to the nomination of the Executive and the Cabinet, and the control of the offices. Thus, in the present Congress, Butler, of Massachusetts, and John Young Brown, the Kentucky fire-eater, would probably be the most conspicuous candidates as best representing the ultraism of the two parties. If the nominating power were conferred upon somebody else, the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, that the judiciary might thus be prostituted to the uses of politicians? Or would it be some leading politician chosen for the time-being from the faction in power? In either case, it would, of course, be a mere partisan move-

The most absurd provision of the scheme, however, it that the executive creature thus chosen by Congress shall dissolve Congress whenever the two disagree, if he sees fit to do so. Thus the creature is made superior to the creator. Whenever he is confronted with the vote of a want of confidence, which would not be infrequent owing to the inevitable intrigues incident to the proposed system, he may summarily prorogue the Congress that elected him, and put the country to the enormous expense, and excitement, and turmoil of a general election. The recurrence of this condition would be a periodical menace to the peace and welfare of the country, which is already shaken to its very foundation by the bitter partisan feeling that exists, and the bitter partisan feeling that exists, and the frequent appeals to the excitement and corruption of popular elections. This merging of the Executive into the Legislative functions, this undetermined power of calling the Cabinet into existence, and this supremacy of the creature over the creator, brings the whole question into such hopeless confusion that it is not worth while to pursue the subject further.

ly as the outgrowth of a series of reforms reaching up to that end. The absurd aceph-alous system will probably never get beyond the "Committee of the Whole" in the Illinois Legislature, to which it has been re-

RISHOP DE KOWEN.

For the second time the Diocese of Illinois has elected a Bishop. The Rev. Dr. Sermour declined to allow his name to be used again, on account of his treatment by the General Convention when his election was submitted to it for ratification or rejection and rejection was the result. The clergy of ballot, and gave him a larger vote on the second, and a still larger on the third. The lay delegates took three ballots before coming to any decision. Finally, less stubborn than the Wisconsin laymen, who forced the clergy to abandon their nomination of this same man, they ratified the clergy's action by 31 to

Dr. DE Koven is a man of broad culture and spotless character. His energy appears from his work. While he is the peer of the late Bishop in intellect and is in full sympathy with his High Church views, he will probably prove to be better fitted to deal with op ponents, to conciliate enemies, and make friends, than his able predecessor was. Equal-ly fortiter in re, he is more suaviter in mode. His rejection by the Wisconsin laity and his bere acceptance by the laity of Illinois will doubtless induce him to spare no pains to show that he is not the fire-brand some have thought him. At the same time, he will not conceal his views. Indeed, it is, perhaps, on account of his manly statement of what he does and does not believe that he has won his new honor. His straightforvardness has commanded the respect of mer who did not agree with him. He has seemed to say: "Vote for me with your eyes open ; I believe so-and-so; I will not be silent, will not sham indifference, will not disguise my creed, to be Bishop of Illinois or anything else." This is a High Church Diocese. It is

fitting, then, that its head should be a High Churchman. When it has been said that Dr De Koven is this sort of man, all the charge against him have been summed up. No on as opposed him on any other grounds. It is not probable that he will try to force the different parishes to adopt his ideas of Epis copal ceremonial. His common sense would prevent this, even if the danger of a bolt by refractory congregations into the open arr of Bishop CHENEY did not exist. On the whole, the Bishop-elect is probably the best nan who coul? have been chosen. cholar, a gentleman, a "man of affairs," energetic, able, and courteous,—and he has mongh money of his own to eke out the neagre salary which the wealthy Diocese of

Ilinois pays to its Bishop. WHOLESALE SMUGGLING.
The New York Bulletin has unearthed chapter in American commerce which reflects mall credit on New York importers an United States customs officials. It seems that for a series of years the science of smuggling has been sedulously put into practice to the great loss of revenue by the countries to the great loss of revenue by the countries to the great loss of revenue by the countries to the great loss of revenue by the countries to the great loss of revenue by the countries to the great loss of revenue by the countries to the great loss of revenue by the countries to the great loss of revenue by the countries to the great loss of the great los try and a corresponding gain by dishones officials and knavish merchants. What shall e thought of the honesty of a merchant the standing of H. B. CLAPLIN who tells reporter that his house has bought and sold muggled silks, knowing them to be smuggled; that it has done so "or the advice of a revenue official"; and what shall be thought of the statement that "all large dry-goods houses are forced by competition to such dishones dealing? This audacious statement will d much to check popular sympathy for CLAR LIN & Co. 's financial embarassments. It cast suspicion, too, upon Prierrs, Dodge & Co.'s complete innocence in the late famous case against them. For if H. B. CLAPLIN & Co. that this is the common practice of the other great houses in their trade, the heavy firms of other trades are apt to be in the

The Bulletin knows of the existence of regularly organized company for smuggling goods into America. Its headquarters are at London and it is financially sound. This concern, or some other like it, has offered to deliver silks in the stores of New York importers at only 15 per cent above the cost of the goods in Europe, plus the freight and in-surance charges. The duty is 60 per cent. This offer, therefore, amounts to saying that goods can be smuggled, at a profit to the smugglers, for one-fourth of the duty. So sure of success are the rogues that they will agree to the Bulletin that one of his French agent has been approached by a man who offered to smuggle all his shipments of ribbons into New York for 50 per cent of the duty. Rib-bons are more bulky than silk, and therefore the percentage demanded is higher. In this case, the smuggler offered to give a good bond for the whole value of each invoice, the bond to be discharged only upon the safe de

ivery of the goods!

It has long been known that false descriptions and valuations were often registered at the Custom-House, and that tourists, real or pretended, smuggled a great deal past the sleepy Cerberus of the Custom-House. Several cases of silks, entered a hosiery, have just been seized at Hoboken The tourist fraud is patent. A Governmen Inspector with a gold sovereign in his hand is the blindest being in this world. The amount smuggled by Americans returning from Europe is estimated at from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000 a year. It has not hithertobeen known, however, that leading importer systematically dealt in emuggled goods and paid men to violate the tariff laws. have heard careful merchants," declares the Bulletin, "say that, in their opinion, for the past ten years the foreign dry goods which have come into this country and have not paid duties have been of as great value as those which have; they, of clude the goods brought in by passen-gers nominally as baggage." When any-thing is smuggled, as a general rule, some customs officials are bribed. The 15 per cent premium charged by the silk-smugglers must be divided between them and somebody or comebodies in the customs service.

One man cannot easily cheat the Government. Half-s-dozen men, two or three of whom are hired by the Government, can

cheat it with case.

It has been claimed that this outbreak of law, but the Bulletin explodes this by showing that "propositions to put fine dress goods and silks in New York for a percentage of the proper duty were made as far back as 1865."

1865."

It is doubtful whether this svil can be cured by anything short of a decided reduction in the duties. More rigorous inspection will do

Taking the New York Custom House out of politics and putting it into its legitimate sphere will do more. But so long as an enormous duty puts an enormous premium on smuggling, so long will smuggling go on. All overweighty taxation defeats its own ends. The two-dollar tax on whisky yielded us less revenue than the 70-cent tax does now. While the former was in force, whisky was sold in open market for much less than the tax on it alone. We

for much less than the tax on it alone. We quote and indorse these conclusions of the Bulletin:

We should recommend such a reduction in the duties as we uld leave no margin of profit, taking into consideration the risks involved, in violating the law. In the matter of silks, a reduction of one-half the duty now 60 per cent, would, it is believed, make smuggling so unprofitable that it would, from the most influential of motives with the class which engage in it—self-interest—be abandoned. In that case, all the silks which come to this country would pay duties, and we believe the revenue receipts from this class of goods would be larger than they are now. larger than they are now,

THE IRREPRESSIBLE INDIAN.
The Board of Indian Commissioners has submitted its sixth annual report, which con-

tains some points of general interest. Some time ago, the two Agencies allotted to the Sioux were removed into the interio of the Sioux country, 100 miles from any military post. This was done to soothe the dear Indians, to convince them that force was not to be used against them, to train them practically in the law of love. The ungodly savages, however, went to stealing and scalping as soon as they were gathered at the Agencies and apart from the soldiery. They sinned with such vigor that a general war was imminent. A small army had to be sent up to keep the peace. The experiment

Another experiment has failed. A few attempts have been made to enforce the trea ties by which the Sioux, Kiowas, Comanches and other tribes agreed to compel all their children to be educated at the Government schools. The Indians, having got their subsidies, have broken their promises. These stipulations in the treaties, like some others, have been suffered to become dead letters. Common sense would seem to suggest stopoing the subsidies until the savages keep faith. This does not seem to have occur

to the Commissioners.
Our regret at hearing that 75,000 Indians are entirely supported by the Government and do nothing for themselves is mitigated by the added fact that the result of this lazy life has been a great increase of dyspepsia and kindred diseases, and a marked loss of strength. If the Indian can be killed by kindness, let us coddle him to the utmost. The experiment of local self-government in the Indian Territory has been a failure.

The laws are not enforced, and the country swarms with banditti. The Commissioners recommend a Territorial Government on the general plan of the others, the estab-lishment of United States Courts, and the creation of a constabulary force there and in fact among the wild tribes. It has hitherto been supposed that the Territorial-Government idea covered a multitude of railroad grabs and other steals and sins. We trust the Board has not recommended a bad pro-

There is a bright side to the picture. The Soard claims that the schools are doing great good; that the character of the Agents has improved; that the Indians of the Pacific Slope are beginning to work so well that they do not need their annuities any longer; that supplies are now bought more cheaply; and that the missionaries are civilizing their converts with gratifying rapidity.

SHALL CONGRESS INCREASE THE TAXES P The propositions before Congress for the levy of additional taxes on the country, to which we have already referred, cannot be too strongly condemned. There is no real now, he allows the Saratoga combination to necessity for them. The Secretary of the fall to pieces. He has four tracks at his Treasury insists upon having \$31,000,000 to command,—two for freight and two for pasput into the sinking fund, notwithstanding senger traffic, and all in ex cellent conditi the required payment of the public debt. The proposition to levy increased taxes by tariff to produce that sum will not meet the approval of the country. Especially is this objectionable when Congress has a sovereign remedy for any deficiency in the revenue. The fiscal year 1874 covered nine months

of the "panic," and yet, at the close of the year, there was a small surplus revenue after purchasing over twelve millions of dollars of the public debt.

The Secretary in his annual report last

December stated that for the first three months of the present fiscal year the receipts of revenue were \$79,431,048, and he estimated that the total receipts for the year ending June 30, 1875, would be \$284,318,286, take pay for the wares only on delivery. An and the expenses, including interest on the importer just returned from Europe informs debt, would be \$275,315,489,—a surplus of over \$9,000,000. He estimated that for the year ending June 30, 1876, the receipts would be \$293,000,000, and the expenditures, \$272,-000,000, -a surplus of \$20,000,000. His estimate for ordinary expenditures exclusive of interest was \$174,000,000. This Congress has to make the appropriations for the next year. They can make them \$190,000,000, or

year. They can make them \$190,000,000, or they can reduce them to \$160,000,000. Every dollar not appropriated increases the surplus revenue. Every dollar appropriated reduces that surplus. Shall Congress increase the expenditures to consume the surplus, or shall it reduce expenditures and increase the surplus?

Congress is urged to increase the revenue by an increase of the tax on imports. Let us see how this is likely to operate. Suppose this Congress shall levy an additional tax of 10 per cent on all imports. The moment that law is sure to pass, orders will be sent abroad, and, in twenty or thirty days following, there will be entered an entire year's supply of imports which will be put in warehouse, and be subject only to the present duty. The act will therefore be a failure as a source of additional revenue, but from the date of the act the people of the country will be subject to an increased tax of 10 per cent on all the commodities entering into domestic mass these "reasons are almost too puerile to be worthy of serious notice, it is devoutly to be hoped that the bill will not pass; or at least, that if Congress in its assembled wisdom should decide to make the change of the earth's position with respect to the equinores and should be radically changed.

The general variations of the sensons are certainly referable to the change of the earth's position with respect to the twentieth or twenty-first day of the month as to the first or the last. But there would be the serious disadvantage, under the "reformed" calendar, that the necessary interpolations of one day in leap year would render it exceedingly difficult to make the solstice always fall on the first day of the year at any one place, while the months must be differently arranged to make the other two, owing to the elipan increased tax of 10 per cent on all the commodities entering into domestic use, whether imported or not. The people of the country will pay an increased cost of from one to two hundred millions for their goods, and the Government will not get a cent of

will be to repeal this increased taxation, and the result will be that the Republican party will have the odium of having taxed the peo-ple oppressively and not added a dollar to the public revenue. It is idle to assume that the public revenue. It is idle to assume that the next Senate will have a Republican majority that will check the Democratic House, and defeat any repeal of taxes. We do not understand that the next Senate will be able to defeat the repeal of any unnecessary and oppressive tax; on the contrary, backed by the approval of the people, that body, owing to the changes made in it, will sustain the House in getting rid of all such taxes, and in reducing taxation to a revenue basis exclusively. What has the Republican party to gain by voting these increased taxes? As we

actually necessary purposes, except the sentimental reduction of the debt by the sinking fund; that to increase the tariff do ties will not increase the revenue during the year elapsing between the passage of the law and its repeal by the next Congress; that the only effect will be to add largely to the list of everything purchased by the people without yielding a dollar of increased revenue to the Treasury. Why should the Republican party assume the odium of a measure so barren of

results?

Let the Republicans close up the legitimate business of the session and adjourn. Let them reduce the expenditures to within the ascertained income of the Government, and leave to their Democratic successors the task of patching the revenue laws. The best thing the Republicans of this Congress can do is to reduce the expenditures so low that the Democrats cannot find room for reproach, and will be compelled to adhere to the same economy. be compelled to adhere to the ical standard. There has been a singular mortality among

public men during the last couple of menths. Death has overtaken one United States Sena tor, three members of the present Corgress, and four members-elect of the next Congress. Senator Buckingham, of Connecticut, is the latest victim. He had a long term of public service; he was eight years Governor of Con necticut, and his six years' term as United States Senator expires the 4th of March next, Mr. Earon had already been elected to sucoeed him, and already been elected to succeed him, and will probably be appointed to serve out the present unexpired term. Among members of the present House of Representatives, Messrs. John B. Ricz, of Illinois, Alvah Crocker, of Massachusetts, and Samuel F. Hersey, of Maine, have died since UEL F. HERSEY, of Maine, have died since Congress convened. The first two had given away for the next Congress to successors in the Opposition; Mr. HERSEY was re-elected. Of the members-elect of the next Congress, besides Mr. HERSEY, JOHN W. HEAD, of Tennessee, GARRETT MCMILLEN, of Georgia, and AUGUSTUS F. ALLEN, of New York, have died since they were elected last November. They were all Democrats, and their places will un questionably be filled with Democrats. questionably be filled with Democrats. The vacancy caused by Mr. Hhan's death has already been filled by the unanimous choice of a Democrat; Mr. McMiller's place will probably be supplied by the election of Gen. ENJ. F. HILL, ex-Confederate General; and it is thought that Mr. FENTON, now United States Senator from New York, whose term expires March 4, will be elected to the House in the District which returned Mr. ALLES Already another member-elect of the nex Congress, Col. C. H. Joycz, of Vermont is reported to be dangerously ill. It may be noted in this connection that one member of the Nebraska Legislature, one member of the Maine Legislature, and five members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, have died since the Legislatures convened; in the last once death almost jeopardized the Democratic majority in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

The breaking-up of the Saratogs combin tion, by which the railroads were jointly bound to intrust the regulation of their freight tariffs to a Board of Commissioners, was a matter generally anticipated. The per-sistent refusal of the Baltimore & Chio Railroad to enter into so unfair a combination against the West rendered it practically inoperative from the moment the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was completed to Chicago. It was the power and influence of Commodore VANDERHILT which kept it together at all, and he exerted this power until he could complete his own arrangements for competing with the other railroads with superior advantages on his side. Having attained this condition longer of any use to him, and so he seizes his tomahawk and puts on his war-pai t. The Erie and Pennsylvania Central may now take care of themselves as best they can. He is independent, can run a train every five minutes if he desires, and can put down freights to cost if it becomes necessary. This is the best reason of the collapse of the Saratoga combination.

A NEW CALENDAR

A bill has recently been introduced into Congress by the Hon. ELLIS H. ROBERTS, of New York, the object of which is to "reform" the calendar year, by making it begin at the time of the winter solstice, instead of more than one week after that epoch, as now. The reasons advanced for the proposed change are that "the variations of the seasons and the relations of the entire year to the earth's orbit are intelligithe entire year to the earth's orbit are intelligible only by noting the sun's positions as at these points, or at greater or lesser distances from them," and that "great advantages would accrue to Christendom from having the year commence at one of its cardinal points, and divided into quarters by the others"; also, that "an improvement of this kind is especially demanded by the grand progress of science in every department of inquiry."

Inampuch as these "reasons" are almost

astronomical autumn and winter quart shorter than the other two, owing to the ticity of the earth's orbit, and we should to give thirty days each to October, November December, January, February, March, and April and thirty-one days to each of the rest, in order

and thirty-one days to each of the rest, in order to make an approximation to the exactness shield is alleged to be so desirable.

We fail to perceive any advantages that would accrue to form even a partial offset to the trouble which would be involved in the proposed change. About the only one advantage which Christendom could derive would be that the saints' days would be brought a little nearer to the points at which some people may think they ought to occur.

stitate an objection when scientific accuracy is advanmaking a change.

So far from the grand programating such a reform, the momical science are decided would involve the remodeling additional labor in the second others used by astronomical work. And to what end? imaginary harmony between the motions of the earth, ments would soon break change of position of the earth's orbit to the line of the any precise agreement in pecessary. The Gregorian enough for all practical put tronomers have agreed upon which to commence their no

that it need not be not

PERSON

England is on a grand more of SHAESPEARE'S books S. ISCHIZAKA BOD TAY TAN arrived yesterday at the Pa Gen. N. P. Banks arrived last evening and will rema Averaging Capt. Jack and ior, it cost Uncle Sam \$30,0

"Many happy returns pleasant Eastern rejoinder of Cushman's farewells. Here is a chance for a drame by Daly: "The Muthe Disgusted Rag-Picker."

Mrs. Gen. Hawler says t

GRANT is going blind, and sven to one of her own child wen to one of her own child

LAURA FAIR is described a
ness-stand with "the gleef
girl." She "slirped" a r
with equal agility some time

A German doctor says o
proves the sight. A barrel o
a "lottery" d." visible to Ca.

"He liveth best who love
both great and small," but I
chicken-fight, likes game-coo
When "Warrington"
obituary notice of himself f
friend REDPATH he sent wor
do as much for him some day.

Boston Aldermen are so a looked in the great throng of the Hub that they want a The FARRAGUT statue

Rzaw may have "silenced the Boston Post says it has, by ther people who are not "danger and the At Palermo, Italy, recently, were engaged in erecting a so murderer was to be executed, paled, and the son stabbed the The Bishop of Poisters of Peter-peace, and decided to be Pope, but an officer of the hearing of it, telegraphed him ness, and send on the cash. NATHANIEL T. HUBBARD

Evants alone the honor of floor of the New York Produc floor of the New York Product The only produce Evants ha lately are sneers and sharp w Sir Moses Monterions, Pre flon Board of Jewish Deputs and a member for fifty, is ab-to receive a testimonial in the taking for the promotion of All the oratory in the

All the oratory in the wor.
PINCHRACK'S election to the
short in power of this one the
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CONKLING waiting at the d De N. B. Hnz. of Mir was struck with paralysis Tu in St. Paul, died yesterday fo

maiped insensible since the For cheek commend us to some American theatrical \$5,000 for the right to pr which failed so miserably dently forms his estimate o

J. W. Char, a barber of of fate of being burned out pretty tough; but the chi Mass., were so much tou sconite and left a widow an ponder over the mysterious dence in putting up the price.

when he tells us through there is that the Princess I youngest is betrothed to arch, Narolzon IV., his Moszs, David, John the Bar and the Princess I youngest is betrothed to arch, Narolzon IV., his Moszs, David, John the Bar young young young the Bar young y MONCURE D. CONWAT IS & CHARLES WILLIAMS, 8- y

Chester, Pa., has been four his paster by writing to a Ne that the paster of the First was before a committee cha would insure his being lyning to find one clerical scand Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S GLADSTONE are apparently to the ex-Premier sought to di from its rank as an Empir cheap goods. It was E can's famous couples :

Who in a fight will Must surely get a "JENNIE JUNE" seems i more valuable information than the world has any ide

Dr. W. D. Bnown, de found dead in his bed in Mi

found dead in his bed in Mi night, evidently from the of inquest was held this after was returned of death from dose of hydrate of chiloral, habit of taking.

A Tale Junior presented the Emm. Soldens and some last Wednesday; "Prof. to accompany the ladies grounds, if they are willing ing, and the Junior got the his class-mates, who were party out sleigh-rading on the Philadelphis Bullettwo new partners—Mean Chair and William T. Moglong time the business man

long time the business man Mr. Crank is better kno suther of "One of the He cas book of exceptional me to the Sunday Frenang Pos

That swful warrior, the L. C. R. Fleid-Marshal of singuished for his courage trouble. His mother, the annoral is dying. She won the valuant Duke marries cotrees, with reference to mande that he maintain silance within hearing of it.

A prime donne was singuishing all the opera of penalty as Marsalites, with the penalty as the p

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ALLEN, of New York, have died ALLEN, of New York, have died re elected last November. They perats, and their places will un-be filled with Democrats. The ed by Mr. Hran's death has filled by the unanimous choice t; Mr. McMillen's place will upplied by the election of Gen. L, ex-Confederate General; and that Mr. FENTON, now United or from New York, whose term 4, will be elected to the House C. H. Jorce, of Vermont, be dangerously ill. It may be connection that one member of Legislature, one member of the

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these "reasons" are almost worthy of serious notice, it is de-sed that the bill will not pass; or, Congress in its assembled wis-ide to make the change, the por-reamble which is above quoted ally changed.

to the change of the earth's respect to the equinoxes and hose changes are just as easily us disadvantage, under the

dar, that the necessary inter-e day in leap year exceedingly difficult so always fall on the first exceedingly difficult so always fall on the first ar at any one place, while the edifferently arranged to make ther two, owing to the elliporbit, and we should have ch to October, November, February, March, and April to each of the rest, in order

amation to the exactness w seive any advantages that would even a partial offset to the be involved in the proposed only one advantage which only one advantage which derive would be that the e brought a little nearer to

tiepdar year has really a more rising than the one proposed many the earth is very nearly in that point in her orbit which is in. And she returns to that same number of seconds of lutions. This is the anomainvariable. The tropical many, is at precent growing continue to decrease for many, and will then increase. It is notify of this change is so

terest on a note; but it is large enough to con-stitute an objection when the plea of greater

petticoat commenced to be shaky, and, notwith-standing her attempts to keep it up, fell dat on the stage just as she was warbling the phrase "Oh, Raout, don't go away." The tittering among the audience which ensued came near putting an end to the singing that night.

TRIBUTE ON THE WORLD

THE DISCARDED WIPE

THE

BANKRUPT ALLEN

by Mr. Allen:	ALL TURNED !!
LIABILITIES.	SECTION AND AREA
Bills psyable	378,670.79
Unpaid drafts, New York and Chicago	12,907,36
Deposits	147,785.16
Certificates of deposit	297,174,59
Overdrafts	738,346.41
	. 200 001 00
	1,520,884.31
ASSETS, SCHOOL BOOK OF	pto the block of the
	1,204,615.00
Railroad, bank, and insurance stocks	446,972,45
Water and Charles and Annual States and the States	AAC O'LL SIN

THROWN ON THE WCRLD:

经验证证明	Bil.	A aked.
United States 6s of '81	120%	120%
United States 5-20s of '63	115%	1 116
United States 5-20s of '64	11734	117%
United States 5-20s of '85	11956	119%
8-20s of %5-Jan. and July	11834	119%
5-2m of '67-Jan. and July	11936	12036
5-20s of Vs-Jan. and July	119%	120%
10-4Cs	116 %	117%
Onited States new 5s of Wi, ex int.	115	11536
United States currency 6s	11934	1

Sweden, Norway, and Denmark (kroner) 27 M Austria (paper florins)				
Bonda.	1288	Bil.	Aste	4,
Chicago City 7 per Chicago City 7 per	cent bonds, 101	& int.	102 4	int.
Chicago City 7 per				3200
Chicago City 7 per	cent ceruif-	36 & int.	Bellen !	nt.

Bold closed at 114% after selling at 114%@114%. Frying rates, 1 to 3. Ens Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$580,000. Blearings, \$83,000,000. Bovernments and railroads steady. State bonds received.

Governments and railroads steady. State bonds singlected.

Stocks opened weak and lower, the decline ranging from % of 1 to 1% per cent on the entire list. Wabash fall off from 18 to 15%, Lake Shores from 74 to 73%, Pacific kiail from 35% to 34%, and Northwestern from 48% to 45%. The decline in other shares was % to % of 1 per cent. Later there was a recovery of % to %. During the last hour of business the market was Brin, and prices recovered % of i to 1 per cent from the lowest prices of the day. The principal activity and strength was in Wabash, Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, Western Union, Lake Shore, New York Comtral, and Northwestern, Transactions aggregated 174,000 chares, of which 18,000 were Pacific Mail, 47,000 western Union, 11,000 Fris, 34,000 Lake Shore, 7,000 New York Central, 6,000 of 100, 4,000 Watsah, and 25,000 Union Pacific. The new and admined raises of commission established by the Governing Committee of the Stock-Exchange cames con-

BOOK CONTRACTOR CONTRA	commenced by the Gov
erning Committee of the	Stock-Exchange cause con
siderable dissatisfaction.	and, there is some talk of
starting an opposition to t	A MOING MIK O
GOVERNM	DENT BONDS.
Coupuns, '81 120 kg	Coupons, 87 1193
Doupons, 63	10-40-
Council new 110	Currency &11934
ACCUPATION OF THE PARTY OF THE	BONDS.
Missouris	
The state of the s	Virginins, old31
Tennessees, oid 67	N. Caronnas, old27
Tennessees, new67	N. Carolinas, new16
Vinginias, new	建设设置的设置的
	ICHS. TELESCOPE A S. S.
Canton	St. Paul 3736
Wastern Union Tel 73%	BL Patt 100 5710
Quicksliver 32	Wabush 16%
Adams Express 99%	Walnets ofd 18
Wells-Fargo 85%	Ft. Wayne 97%
American Express 634	Tarre Haute
D. S. Express 67	Terre floute pfd 24
Pacitic Mail Sage	Chicago & Alton 105 %
New York Central, 1015	Thispen & Alton old 100
Erie 28%	Outo & Mineferina . Cose
Brie pfd 47	
Harlemtask	Chi., Bur. & Quincy. 108 14
Harlem pfd dr	Lake Shore 73%
Michigan Central and 16%	Indiana Central 8)
Pittsburg &Ft, Wayne 92%	
Mortametern 44%	Union Pacific stock, 20%
CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF	STREET, CHEST AND PROPERTY AND

加州的大学	Feb. 1, 75. (March, 5,		
Mess pork, bris. Other pork, bris. Lard, tes. S. P. hams, tes. Cut meats, Es.	151.000 8.000 86,7.3 41,000 32,000,000	113,7 1,2 97,4 36,8 41,000,6	
Total, he	9,009,830).	105,009,8	
Mass Ponu-Was more acti	re, and dech	ed see p	

Foultry sold readily to shippers, when in good order, at full prices.

Wolter Brown's See & Co. write as follows from New York:

The new year has not opened with as brisk a trade in the full of December being to dull resided. The latter half of December being to dull resided. The latter of the region of the prices of the same of the prices are obtained as the same of the region of the region

Following are the rates per 100 hs for dressed hogs to points named: Boston, 80°; New York, 750; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 67c. Cattle. Hoge. Sheep. 2,817 16,040 470 4,003 31,919 2,151 4,547 27,611 2,345 3,077 11,583 1,191 2,200 10,500 500 15,064 97,665 6,657 12,307 74,721 9,733 18,471 11,173 15,425 Poliowing were the ship

 Monday
 1,692
 3,386
 692

 Tuesday
 2,078
 6,202
 1,322

 Wednesday
 2,024
 3,522
 564

 Thursday
 1,903
 4,741
 196

HOLY AND COMMENCE

STANDARD ST

PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Fob. 5.—Wool in fair demand, firm, and steady; medium firmer, with an upward tendency; scarce. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and west Virginia. IX and above, 55@53c; X, 54@56c; medium, 56@57c; coarse, 82%c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western, fines, 46@51c; medium, 56@56c; coarse, 50@62%c; combling, washed, 60@57c; combling, unwashed, 45@48c; fine, unwashed, 35@36c; coarse and medium, unwashed, 46@42%c; tub, washed, 25@60c; exira, and merine, pulled, 47@50c; No. 1 and super, pulled, 45@47c.

NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, Peb. 5.—There was an improved tone in the market, with Rheral dealings in prints, shirtings, staple cotton goods, cottonades, and hosiery. Shirting prints are active, with an upward tendency, and Garner's makes advanced to Sc. American fancy prints sold iargely, and will probably be advanced soon. Print cioths are very strong and scarce. Woolene are fairly active and farm. Linen goods, white goods, and embroideries thore active.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

Cartile. Hoys. Sheep.

Monday 1,502 3,506 692
Tuesday 2,078 6,092 1,322
Tuesday 1,903 4,741 106
Thursday 1,903 4,741 106
Total 7,557 13,031 2,764
October 1,903 4,741 106
Cartile. There was no special solivity in the deciding from any source, and, while prices, owing to the lighter receipts, were preity well sustained all around, the market did not show much strength, except for first and second class bowrs, which, comparatively, were scarce. Although the Eastern markets do not held by the general situation has not improved sufficiently to institute the property of the most pressing orders. The local trade took hold with some freedom, and considerable inquiry for stock cattle was noted, but, after all wants had been estified, there emission do not inclination to invest beyond filling the most pressing orders. The local trade took hold with east the was noted, but, after all wants had been estified, in the most pressing orders. The local trade took hold with east to meet the probable requirements of the trade for two or three days to come. There were sales at the two most pressing orders. The local trade took hold with east to meet the probable requirements of the trade for two or three days to come. There were sales at the sales are 10,000 but new Ohlo mixed at 656,650 for common to extra shipping grades of from 1,050 to 1,450 fax severage; at \$2.756,425 for poor track and affoat; white at 686 for your first of the trade for two or three days to come. There were sales at 1,450 first of the probable requirements of the trade for two or three days to come. There were sales at 1,450 first of the probable requirements of the trade for two or three days to come. There were sales at 1,450 first of the probable requirements of the trade for two or three days to come. There were sales at 1,450 first of the probable requirements of the trade for two or three days to come. There were sales at 1,450 first.—Osts are more active and first is dull and tame; sales of 1,400 but two-rowed like and the sales are 10,000 but new Oh

RECKEPTS—Flour, none; corn, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 bris; corn, 100 bu; wheat, 27,000 bu.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 5.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. Grain—Wheat dull; s shade lower; No. 1 wisite Michigan, \$110%; extra. \$1,16%; amber Michigan. February, \$1,07%; extra. \$1,16%; amber Michigan. February, \$1,07%; extra. \$1,16%; amber Michigan. February, \$1,07%; extra. \$1,16%; No. 1 wisite Michigan, \$1.10%; extra. \$1,16%; No. 1 wisite Michigan, \$1,00%; extra. \$1,12%; No. 1 red, \$1,11%; No. 2 do. \$1,07%; extra. \$1,12%; No. 7 red, \$1,11%; No. 2 do. \$1,07%; extra. \$1,29%; No. 7 red, \$1,29%; low mixed, 67c. Oats dull and unchanged.

CLOVES SEED—\$6.65.

DRESSED HOOS—\$7.95(\$8.00.

RECKEPTS—Flour, none; wheat, \$0,000 bu; corn, \$4,000 bu; eats, \$4,000 bu.; eats, \$2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 bris; wheat \$4,000 bu; corn, \$4,000 bu; corn, \$4,000 bu; cats, \$2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 bris; wheat \$4,000 bu; corn, \$4,000 bu; cats, \$2,000 bu.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red winter, \$1,05%; \$1.07; No. 3 do, \$1,0264.30. Corn firmer; No. 2, 64 (a55c cash; 71%c May. Oats a shade higher; No. 2, 64 (a55c cash; 71%c May. Oats a shade higher; No. 2, 64 (a55c cash; 71%c May. Oats a shade higher; No. 2, 65 (a55c cash; 71%c May. Oats a shade higher; No. 2, 65 (a55c cash; 71%c May. Oats a shade higher; No. 2, 64 (a55c cash; 71%c May. Oats a shade higher; No. 2, 64 (a55c cash; 71%c May. Oats a shade higher; No. 2, 64 (a55c cash; 71%c May. Oats a shade higher; No. 2, 64 (a55c cash; 71%c May. Oats a shade higher; No. 2, 64 (a55c cash; 71%c May. Oats a shade higher; No. 2, 64 (a55c cash; 71%c May. Oats a shade higher; No. 2, 64 (a55c cash; 71%c May. Oats a shade higher; No. 2, 64 (a55c cash; 71%c May. Oats a shade higher; No. 2, 64 (a55c cash; 71%c May. Oats a shade higher; No. 2, 64 (a55c cash; 71%c May. Oats a shade higher; No. 2, 64 (a55c cash; 71%c May. Oats a shade higher; No. 2, 64 (a55c cash; 71%c May. Oats a shade higher; No. 2, 64 (a55c cash; May. Oats a shade higher; No. 2, 64 (a55c cash; May. Oats a shade higher; No. 2, 64 (a55c c

1,000 bu.

BOSTON.

BUSTALO.

BUSTALO.

BUSTALO.

BUSTALO.

BUSTALO.

BUSTALO.

BUSTALO. MEDICAL.

CONSUMPTION, WASTING, AND INDIGESTION. SAVORY & MOORE'S Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreating

They are the only remedies put known for effecting the digrection of God Liver Oil, and preventing nauses, while they also effectedly supply the piece of the oil when the stomach cannot belevate it. These facts are now attested by the published records of numerous medical men, exceeds from which accompany such butsle. SAVORY & MOORE, 143 NEW BOND-ST., LONDON, W.

Bottles from it to 21s, and Retail of all Chemists throughout the States and anada, who also supply SAVORY & MOURE'S colo-rated COUGH LINGUOS, or PETOTORAL SYRUP. D. BELL'S Prescription for Community tion—Balson of Alpine Ross.
It is prumpt, is is seable, it is as allowed, it is a season to tay, it mays fails to benefit is all disease of the lungs. It is the secret of my great success in treating Consumption for the last of years. Try it. Sold by Wholesale Druggins in Chicago. PILES AND FISTULA Oursel without Pais. NO PAY until oursel. MITCH-ELLes SERLEY, 36 West Madison-et., Chicago. Office hours, 5 to li S. m. and 2 to 5 p. m.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE AHELVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THAINS

MICHI AN CENTRA: RAIL TAA?

Depot, Foot of Labort., and foot of Prenty-recorded.

Nichti-ofice, 67 Cierk-et., southeast corner of Rundolah
and 36 Labort., Prenton Bouss. Leave. | Arrive. Night Supress. 19 MUSEEGON. 19 30 p. m. 19 CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.
Union Beroi, corner Medican and Canal-sts. Tichet Office,
63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot. Leuve. | Arrive.

Leave, | Arrive, 8t. Louis Express. 250 a. m. 255 p. m. 8t. Louis Fast Line. 250 p. m. 250 p. m. 1720 a. m. 250 a. m. 1720 a. m. 250 a. m. 1720 a. m. 250 a. m. 1720 a. m.

CHICAG . BURLINGTON & QUINCY BAILBOAD.
Depois, food of Lake-st., Indiana-st., and Sizionistate
out Dinas and Sizionistate. Tickes Offices, W Charlest.,
and all depois. Lenre. | Arrive,

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ;Ex. Monday From Central Depot, Jost Lake-st., and depot Jost Tomore second-st. Times after, 121 Mandotph-st., and as depot. CINCINNATI AIR LINE AND KOKOMO LINE.

From Nitsborg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway depot.

ser Olisions and despot.

Randolphotic, and of depot.

PITSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

From depot corner Clinton and Currell-sit., West Side.

Exchet office, 121 Handolysh-st., and at depot.

Loure, Arrive.

burg & New York \$ 8:00 a. m. \$ 5:40 p. m. PITISBUR , FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Day Express. 2 000 a. m. 38 00 p. m. Paolike Express. 5 15 p. m. 4 05 a. m. 10 000 p. m. Fa t line. 2 000 a. m. 10 000 p. m. Leave. | Arrive.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD
leave from Exposition Building and depot fool of
threeonetes. Picket office, 10 La Sallevet.

OCEAN NAVIGATION. ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE The General Transa isntise Company's Mail Steamships between New York and flavre. The spleodid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly tans any other,) will sail from Far Ne. 6. North River, as follows:

Saturday, Jan. Stransa Saturday, Feb. 19 PKERER PARIS, Lachennes Saturday, Feb. 19 PKERER Daure.

PRICE THE PARIS SACK IN GOLD (including wind): Third Cabin. PRICE Second. 470 Third.

Excension tecknic Second. 470 Third.

Excension tecknic sourced rates.

American transfers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by Kenjilse reside, and the disseminyers of crossing the Channel toxides anying time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 66 Broadway.

AMERICAN LINE. REDUCED RATES LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN,

National Line of Steamships. NOTICE.

ortheast corner Clark and Randolph ets. (opposite as

Prom New York to Bristoi (England) direct.

Great Western, Capt. Windham, Wednesday, Jan. S.

Aragon, Capt. Symes. Saturday, Feb. 6.

Cabin Fassige, 270; Intermediate, 365; Steerage, 356
Excursion tickets, 815. Apply at Gen'l Franch Dayles Shore & M. S. E. B.

GEO. McDONALD, Agent. MEDICAL CARDS.

MEDICAL INSTITUTE, on mor Washington and Franklin chartered by the State of life institute the argument persons and state of the state of life institute the argument of situations of situations of the state of the NO CURE! Dr. Kean,

380 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO.

LONDO

Thoughts of the Old the New Si

The Picture of Lady B What It Sug

Baecher's Effgy Am Tussaud's Wax

special Correspondence of The LONDON, Eng., Jan. 20.—0 seen his native above fading become a faint line upon a dis it is enfolded in its down-do denoisting remoteness—which for many days farther and the spot which holds the best life—who has never lived m land, the inhabitant whereof tribe are not of his own kin of the fever of desire wanderer for tidings from I inge not only of the domest home havor about them,—are game items would have as list the reader's comprehension Jenghis in the choicest of Oria devoured with as keen a zest the rather underfed Israelite aumed the clusters of Eschol.

smitten with a deathly terror, lon who trumble amid earth tornadoes. She was so utter matter of the currency of when she expended 50 cents shange for a dollar, she had idea if the shopman had give was her own, and was forced to lightly grasped in her paint til raim sociasion of her home, who her closes, and, when she had to her closes, and, when she had would bring all her intelle bear upon the riddle, whi might have propounded to her (Edifus. "Fifty cents from on home, comains?" She never as preme wisdom of knowing month it was; she could soarced of her parents without standing in a row and counting their in knew the year of grace in which as the first counting their in knew the year of our Lord in bord—dear me! her canary-bir as she. She came abroad, she dreadful soa, and in throes of she learned one dreadful numicizes of the tays during while abumination of decalation to a her, although she never did so the number of her state-room trusted to find it alone. She cand then and there came upon for news from home that I have for her state-room. ed for the readers of The that she can tell the last n ment, the present value of the property of gold; she can

the pr a of grad; the car grand proportions of the N ultimate financial issue of taon on the Indation oill.

If was one of hungry Americans who ca few days ago by throwing (which that morning sout the restoration of the Bou of Spain, a description of I the Ultramontanes, the issue trail, and a resume of the p with an expression of trails and a resume of the p with an expression of trails, and a resume of the price of the starting mariners was see dissolved into a phantom say: "Pshaw! what an eword of American sense is a alien in the land, and whose to a glorious constellation there is one sign which the music may, thrill the hat That sight is not so much on cathedrais. music may thrill the base. That sight is not so much on cathedrals, many-shadowed by Gothic arches, pinnacles, pathaps a noble though errabadowed to its Maker; not sand the properties of the p

OAD TIME TABLE DEPARTURS OF TRAINS

AN CENTRA'. RAIL TOAT.

Leave. | Arrise. 6:00 a. m. 8:06 p. m. 8:00 a. m. 9:00 p. mi 8:05 p. m. 10:25 a. m. 6:16 p. m. 4 8:30 a. m. 19:00 p. m. 19:00 a. m. * 8:30 a. m. * 8:05 p. m. † 9:00 p. m. * 6:34 a. m.

A ALTON BAILROAD. and Denter Short Line, via Louist.

o, Springfield, Alton and St. Louist.
Depot, West Side, near Madisonst.
At Depot, and 125 Randwiph-st. Leave. | Arres. gr Fast Rz. 12:30p. m. 2:50 p. m. 17:30 a. m. 18:10 p. m. 17:30 a. m. 18:10 p. m. 17:30 a. m. 19:30 p. m. 17:30 a. m. 19:30 a. m. 17:30 a. m. 19:30 a.

> IKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD. Louve, Arrive, Monroe & *9:00 a. m. *7:45 p. m. *9:30 a. m. * 4:00p. m. Pass'ng'r \$350 o. m. 11 50 a. m.

CENTRAL RAILROAD. herst, and foot of Tuenty-second st. Rebut Leave. | Arrive. 8 500 a. th. \$155 p. m. \$200 p. m MUNICION & QUINCY RAILROAD.

et., Indiana-ar. and Sixteenth-at-| deare. | Arrise.

KANKAKEE LINE. met, foot Lake st., and deput foot fromty I AIR LINE AND KOKOMO LINE.

a (daily)

MÔRE & OHIO RAILROAD

Dr. Kean,

ANHOOD RESTORED.

puthful imprudence, sausing premature
debility, etc., having treed in vain ever
has found a simple self-cure, which is
to his fullow sufference defeater.

LONDON. An American Woman Abroad.

Thoughts of the Old Home and of the New Sights.

The Picture of Lady Blessington, and What It Suggests.

Brecher's Effigy Among Madame Tussaud's Wax-Works.

cial Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune, spos, Eng., Jan. 20.—One who has never become a faint line upon a distant horizon before is enfolded in its down-dropping films of a desisting remoteness—which has never sailed for many days farther and farther away from the spot which holes the best there is for him in the spot which holes the best there is for him in life—who has never lived months in a foreign land, the inabilitant whereof though of his own to the serious periods of his own kindred—knows nothing of the forer of desire which possesses the windere for tillings from home. And for tillings from home, and for tillings from home said of the history of the social croke of which house is the bright entire, of the joys that come into lives well known, or the sweet and stores of friendly hearts chastened by new sorrow; not only for the births, deaths, and marriages that have come among those he knows personalls, but for news of the great world of public event which have come among those he knows personalls, but for news of the great world of public event which we cach call our vary own. To as marcan shroad, a newspaper from home, come from whatever section of that expansive home favor about them,—even if at home knows sitems would have see little significance for transfers committee which have the belowed favor comprehension as the history of Jenghis in the choicest of Oriental classics,—are deroured with as feon a seat as that with which his rather underfed Israelites may have consumed the clusters of Eschol.

At nowa Ara anno.A.

In proof, I know a certain siranger in the and, who, when she left Uhnago, was such a solling Pascal asked her questions in the multipleation-table—wairping about "...-he was milited with a deathly terror, as those are smitten with a responded 50 eros and control of the life who has never lived mouths in a foreign land the inhabitant whereof though of his own

indication-table—"exipping about"—she was milition with a deathly terror, as those are smitten who tremble amid earthquakes and fiered lonadoes. She was so utterly foolish in the matter of the currency of ner country that when she expended 50 cents and received the sheep of a dollar, she had not the dimmest idea if the shopman had given her that which was her own, and was forced to hold her change lightly grasped in her palm till she reached the raim seclusion of her home, when she would go to her doses, and, when she had shut her door, would bring all her intellectual forces to bear upon the riddle, which the Sphynx might have propounded to her and found her no Goifms. "Fifty cents from one dollar, and how have remainer." She nover aspired to the supreme wisdom of snowing what day of the month it was; she could scarcely tell the number of her parents without standing pater and mater in a row and counting their noses, she hardly hnew the year of grace in which she lived, and as for the year of our Lord in which she was lord—dear me! her cacary-bird knew it as well as she. She came abroad, she sailed across that dreadful sea, and in throse-of mortal anguish she learned one dreadful number, the diabolical sceae of the days during which she became an aboundation of desolution to all who gazed upon het, although she never did so thoroughly learn the number of her state-room that she was ever trusted to find it alone. She came to London, and then and there came upon her that hunger for news from home that I have mentioned, and she read with such avidity every word of The Tanuske that came to for news from home that I have mentioned, and she read with such avidity every word of The Theorem hat came to her that she gained from them a mathematical education which dreadful years of "Colburn's Mental Arithmetic" never gave her, and which years of independent shopping afforded her sot. So at this moment, after having for years abroaded herself in figurative sackcioth and mourned in imaginary ashes whenever saked, "What is the interest of \$21 for one year at 10 per cent?" She is so thoroughly on fail with such commercial transactions of are reported for the readers of The Chicaco Thibune that she can led the last market quotation of

specially as in controvers the property of the

her as a rather pale, spirituelle woman, with regular features, back hair drooping low, and put plainly back behind her ears. Her eyes are of the deep, dark, beautiful blue that seems an Irish beauty's natural harriage, and gaze out upon the speciator from undertheir sweeping lashes of midnight hue with so little of the mischievens sparks and electrical brilliancy that made her beauty the admiration of her time, and with so much thore of pensive repose, and the soft instre of calin contemplation, that we gazed at it long in wonder that this could indeed be she whose beauty in her Italian days (from 1823 to 1826) was considered pealess. But it is only a portrait, the picture of an interesting young woman in white; and as it was wont to be said in those bullians days when Canning, Lord Castlereagh, the Marquis of Landsdowne, Lorda Palmerston and Russell, Burdett and Brougham, Erskine and Scarlett, worshiped her beauty of mind and person, when Whig and Tory forgot their ammostices in her radiant presence, given Kemble, Matthews, Lawrence, and Wilkie dwelt upon the ever changeful beauty of her counterance, when Rogers, Moore, and Byron touched their lyre in her praise, when Count. D'Orsay fluttered about her as a bee about he awestest blossom of the summer, that it was her marvelons facial expression, the Instantaneous correspondence of every feature of her face with every thought and emotion of her mind and heart, her inging laugh, her silvery vice sensitive to every feeling of her nature as an Æchlan harp to every breeze, and her himitable convertational powers, that made her charm, rather than perfection of face, as a statue's face in perfect.

RECOMPTER THE RESTORY,

who hasn't paid sixpence extra for a catalogue.

"Baccher? Beccher?" answers the other, meditatively, "why, son't be the Prime Minister of America?"

"Ay! that he is!" quoth No. 1; and the two moved out to the next figure, unconsmons of how closely they had laid hold upon the truth, although swaving so widely from fact. For we all know that to many minds the original is not only the ! prime minister" of Brooklyn, and of America, but of the universe.

We have seen Livingstone's burial spot in Westminster Abbey. Under the cold, toy pavement of the church he lies, where ashes of the brave, and wise, and good, have mingled with the sacred dust, where ashes of the brave, and wise, and good, have mingled with the sacred dust, and made this holyground for centuries. The tombstone is black marble, inscribed with golden characters,—as may be the heroes in the Book of Life. The inscription reads: "Brought by faithful hands over land and sea, here rests David Livingstone, Missionary, Traveler, Philanthropiat. Born March 19, 1813, at Blantyre, Lanarkshire, Died May I, 1873, at Chittambo's Vallage, Usla.

"For thirty years his life was spent in unwarried efforts to evangelize the native race, to explore the undecovered secrets, and abolian the impulsions slave-trade of Central Africa.

"Where, with his last words, he wrote: 'All I dean do in my solitude is to pray, may Heaven's rich blessings come upon every one-American, English, or Turk, who will help to heal this open sore of the world."

BITERS BITTEN BADLY.

BITERS BITTEN BADLY.

How a Troy Woman Get Enough
Money to Buy a New Homaet.

From the Iros (N. F.) Times.

James Maxon is a duly initiated and valisot Knight of Pythias, residing on Fourth street. The other night he left home, telling Mrs. Maxon that he was going to the lodge. About half-past 8 o'clock two well-dressed men rang the door-hell, and, when Mrs. Maxon speared, they introduced themselves as companion Knights of Pythias. They said the lodge had just held at election, and that Mr. Maxon had been unnommonsly called to the Chancellor's chair—the highest position in the lodge. They had been duly appointed, in accordance with the enstom which is psculiar to this order, to inform her of the distinguished honor that had been conferred on her husband and to solicit her consent to his acceptance of the office, another stipulation peculiar only to the Kinghts of Pythias. Mr. Maxon, they said, according to their rules, would hold the office for three years, and would receive an annual salary of \$1,202 this being the exact amount according to the tribute levied on each Knight by the superior conneil. Mrs. Maxon was everjoved, thanked the conferred upon her worthy husband. The visitors rose to leave and, as they were about to withdraw with all the thoughtful stiquetts of thorough gentlemen, one of them suddenly remarked: "One by the way, Mrs. Maxon, I almost forgot to give you this hote. Mr. Maxon especially impressed it upon me not to forget its delivery." A hurriedly written note was hauded to Mrs. M., and excusing herself, she rarired to the lighted parior and read:

Dan Wirz: I have been selected from among the 575 members of my lodge to act as Chancellor, a fait-How & Troy Woman Got Enough

her two months after death relieved her from her marrmonial bonds, and soon after the death of his first wife. The first Lady Blessington had also been previously married, but desarted her husband, lived with the Lord and bore his record husband. One of these illegitimate this record husband. One of these illegitimate children was afterwards compelled by her father or will to marry for his er's will to marry Count D'Orsay, in her lold and Count D'Orsay attached himself to his wife's at atepmother in a relationship which had the effect to throw a cloud over their mutual histories, and concerning which the world's verdict has always been as various as the world's verdict has always been as various as the world's verdict has always been as various as the world's verdict has always been as various as the world's verdict has always to be in matters that are not to be enaphered withing the circle of strict order.

Lady Blessington, like Madame Reamier, was an acknowledged queen of society. But how, after the dazzle and glitter of her fame has feded and swith love, so the outern the count.

Lady Blessington, like Madame Reamier, was an acknowledged queen of society. But how, after the dazzle and glitter of her fame has feded.

But morn by morn I wake to find The old, unlitted sorrow, And just as far away, the kind, Dear vision, called To-morrow. Maris W, Jones in Scribner for February.

Boring the Captain.

Fancy a keen, bright-witted, practical seaman, fully realizing the importance of his position and responsibility as commander of an ocean steamship, being badgered in this manner when he made his appearance on deck in fine weather:

"Oh, Captain, what was that horrid jar in the machinery about 12 o'clock last uight?"

"I can't say, madam; perhaps the engineer can tell you."

"Do you think, Captain, it will be as fine weather as this all the way over?

"Certainly, miss, if the weather does not change."

"Captain, tell me where is the most dangerous place one can be in the whole passage?"

"O'verboard at night, I should think, madam,"

"Oh, Captain! don's you sometimes get awfully frightened in a storm?"

"It it's much of a storm, miss, we don't have time to be frightened it it is over.

This, many observere/will bear witness, has occurred perhaps on voyages they have made, and is a sample of the feminine style of conversation. Hardly less indicrous and abourd was that of some of the male sex, one of whom comes along and, squinting knowingly aloft, saye:

"An't you carrying sail pretty strong this morning?"

"Perhaps we are."

"How much sail will she stan' in a breeze like this?"

"Oh, all that we make."

Another comes along, perhaps, with an idea of doing the agreeable.

"Good morning."

"Good morning."

"Won't you go down and take a little suthin' afore breakfast—cocktail or a little bitters?"

(Sententiously).—No, thank you."

"Oh, Captain." says acother, "I wish you'd see that I her a mapkin put to my plate at dispur; these waiter forgets it."

"If you will speak to the chief steward he will accommodate you."

Think of people who ask a steamship Captain questions like these (and they are no inventions) complianing that he is "reticent" or "plagney short in his answers."—Boston Commercial Bulletin. Boring the Captain.

AN ENGLISH ASSIZE

Our American Cousin Among the Big-Wigs.

Account of the Court Ceremonie and of the Assize Ball.

[Written for The Chicago Tribune.]
On my arrival in London some few years ago in the course of my commercial trips to that great transariantic mart. I found my old friend, Charley Russell, at the Langham with his trucks packed and ready for a move. I had not seen

she handed bim the note. "Right after you left, two very clever-looking genilement called and said you had been elected to some hist office—Ubancelior, I think—and I, of course—

Alazon, who had glauced over the note and discovered its complexion, ejaculated. "You gave it to them? Why, it's a discolacial swindle. Did you give them say money? ""Why, I gave them a hundred dollar bill, and they gave me \$50 in change. Here it is."

Alt. Maxon, in a descating way, took the money and carelessly glauced it over at first, then more eagerly, seaming each bill carefully. "Well, well," sand he at leat, "this is a double outrage. Why, all this money is counterfeat excepting two \$5 notes! But where in the name of-common sense did you ever get a \$100 bill? You didn? borrow that of the neighbors, did you?"

"No," said Mrs. Maxon, who appeared to hundrand not to strangely undisturbed, "I took that \$100 note you gave me about a year a \$100 bill?" "No," said Mrs. Maxon, who appeared to hundrand to be strangely undisturbed, "I took that \$100 note you gave me about a year a \$100 bill?" "No," said Mrs. Maxon, who appeared to hundrand to be strangely undisturbed, "I took that \$100 note you gave me about a year a \$100 bill?" "No," said Mrs. Maxon, who appeared to hundrand to be strangely undisturbed, "I took that \$100 note you gave me about a year a \$100 bill?" "No," said Mrs. Maxon, who appeared to hundrand to be strangely undisturbed, "I took that \$100 note you gave me about a year a \$100 bill?" "No," said Mrs. Maxon, who appeared to hundrand to be strangely undisturbed, "I took that \$100 note you gave me about a year a \$100 bill?" "No," said Mrs. Maxon, and it is a said the hundrand to the spend time.

A vision.

A vi

promise to keep and observe on your part. So help you god."

Proclamation of silence is now made and the Judge charges the Grand Jury, giving them instructions as to their duties in general, and in the particular cases furnished by the Sheriff's Calcudar, which will be brought before them. The Court now adjourns to church. A chaptan provided by the Sheriff sonducts the service and p.eacties what is known as the Assac Sarmon. I suppose there was a time when the duties of all interested in the alministration of justice were specially laid down, and expectated upon by the reverend chaptain on abch occasions, but I do not recall anything beyond what may be termed a sound homely on our duties in general. It was understood that the Judge had invited the High Sheriff and some others to dine with him in the evening, and tinst the first day of the Ass.2cs was devoted statically to ceremony. On the second the business of the Court began in eatnest. The Point Jurors were in attendance sharply at call, and the routine went on with unceasing assidutity, the proceedings being sometimes carried far into the night.

THE COSTURES

Trends on the Channes Fordows)

On Green and March and Channes Fordows)

On the Course of my commendate trays to channel great transmission stars. I from the production stars, I from the production stars, I from the production of the course of my commendate trays to feel the course of my commendate trays to the course of the course of my commendate trays to the course of the co The state of the s

terests involved, is harmy worst also adopted:

The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That the Merchants' Exchange of St. Lonis respectfully requests Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, and kindred bodies in other cities, and especially those stituated on the Mississippi and its tributaries, to join without delay in our appeal to Congress for the erection of permanent works for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi River at the Southwest Pass, as being on all sides acknowledged to be the largest, safest, and best natural channel.

experience, and looks to the appointment as an include the collect. The suppointment from action of the control of the suppointment of the High Sheriff adds greatly to his accome, does it not?"

"Oo, no," said Mr. Capias, "he thinks it beneath his dignity to receive any of the fors, and looks upon his appointment as purely honorary. The whole of the smoitments go to the Uodynthe of the smoitments go to the Uodynthe holding the Assuze, out of his own private revenue. He takes and furnishes the house, provides the carriage, escort, music, servants, everything in fact that the Judge may require. In a word, he impersonates his county in the reception of the administrator of jostice."

But we have now reached the seats which Mr. Capias foreshought has second for the first of the county and the committee of the second of the seat of the black growth of the county and the committee of the second of the seat of the black has simultaneous movement of respect. The harmon county is the foremer decorated with entitlement of the county and the register of the county and the committee of the county and to take the seat of the black gown is the foremer decorated with entitle of the county and the committee of the

forth in strong terms why, in the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi River, the Southwest Pass should be used instead of the South Pass. It urges the use of jetties for the improvement, and the adoption of Capt. Eads' plan; claims that the South Pass would prove totally inadequate to the commerce of the Mississippi Valley; and, while the question of economy should be regarded in the matter, it is believed that the difference in the cost of the works, as between the passes, when compared with the magnitude of the interests involved, is hardly worthy of consideration.

The following resolution was also adopted:

**Resolved, That the Merchanis Exchange of St. Louis respectfully requests Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, and kindred bodies in other cities, and especially those situated on the Mississippi and its tributaries, to join without delay in our appeal to Congress for the erection of permanent works for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi River at the Southwest Pass, as being on all sides acknowledged to a core Bussian Ambassador to Paris. She separated from her husband soon after their marriage, and since then found her only distinct in granting. Not a gaming. Not a gaming-table in manners were as charming as she was elegant: in driving in her carriage or traveling by rail she passed her time playing piquet. Her manners were as charming as she was elegant: in driving in her carriage or traveling by rail she passed her time playing piquet. Her manners were as charming as she was elegant: in driving in her carriage or traveling by rail she passed her time playing piquet. Her manners were as charming as she was elegant: in driving in her carriage or traveling by rail she passed her time playing piquet. Her manners were as charming as she was elegant: in driving in her carriage or traveling by rail she passed her time playing piquet. Her manners were as charming as she was elegant: in driving in her carriage or traveling by rail she passed her time playing piquet. Her manners were as

PUBLIC SALE HIGH-BRED

TROTTING STOCK

TROTTING STOCK! HOME MUSIC BOOKS.

Thursday, March 10, 1875. As his farm in Rockford, Ill., at the Mils Trotting Park, 37 inc bred coits, from I to 5 years old. Twenty-five of said colts are TORNADOB. Fourteen of this number are stallions—four of sham 4 years old, three of them 3 years eld, two of them 1 year old past, and three cuming 1 year old. There are 11 line Tornado Illies, from 1 to 4 years eld; 1 mily by Riban Allen, 3 years old; 1 mily by Riban Allen, 3 years old; 1 bay saidfon, 6 years old; 1 b Horn Blower, 1 years old; 1 bay saidfon, 6 years old; 1 b Horn Blower, 1 traver old; 1 bay saidfon, 6 years old, 1 br Horn Blower, 1 traver old; 1 bay saidfon, 6 years old, 1 br Horn Blower, 1 traver old; 1 bay saidfon, 6 years old, 2 by Horn Blower, 1 traver old; 1 bay saidfon, 6 years old, 1 by Horn Blower, 1 traver old; 1 bay saidfon, 6 years old, 1 by Horn Blower, 1 traver old; 1 bay saidfon, 6 years old, 1 bay s FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

\$5.00 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY IN EXCHANGE FOR Bills of National Currency,

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

AMUSEMENTS. STAR LECTURE COURSE.

ganes, Baptist Cource Unmourts, at Bills & Sharp's, or.

PRUCES—Admission to all Matines, Brownin; no extrs charge for reserved seat. All ferming Conserts abmission, 75 churs; re-served seats, 81.

UPTION TICKETS, in packages of 10, cood for all
three Concorts and all Star Entervalences, for sales as
bove blaces for \$4. BURLINGTON OPERA HOUSE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! SENSATION! SENSATION! POSTFIVELY LAST NIGHT IN CHICAGO

Of the Great French and Spanish CAN-CAN FEMALE BATHERS.

The Programme of the Season DON'T FAIL TO BE THERE. ADELPHI THEATRE

GRAND GALA MATINES To-day at 2 p. m. For Families, Ladies, and Children. vely the last opportunity of seeing the W

BOISSET FAMILY. Last Matin-e of the WORRELL SISTERS, South and Irese, JENNIE TOURNOUS, MAGGIE GRAY, WALTERS and MORTON, THE O'DONOHUE, OEC. K. FORTESQUE, and the Gorgoons Extravagina.

THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD! Bring the Little Folks to see BABY BINDLEY And her Pather in their wonderful act on the Ge GLORIOUS BILL FOR TO-NIGHT.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and SATURDAY MATINER, Last Representations of the Great American Scenic Play.

MAGNOLIA! The NEW STEAMBOAT! A marvel of mechanism. The grand panerana of the Minesepps, and the crediting Steamboat Hase, applicated to the gole. All the Star-Company in the cast.
POSITIVELY THE LAST FOUR PERFORMANCES!

GRAND OPERA HOUSE KELLY & LEON'S

Minstrels and Burlesque Opera Troup CRIMSON SCARF. 2 GRAND PERFORMANCES.

Evening, at 8 o'clock McVICKER'S THEATRE Mrs. D. P. Bowers MARY STUART. QUEEN OF SCOTLAND.

Priday and Saturday Nights only.

Raturday Matings—Camille.

Monday—Laby Audliny's SECRET. ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

To-night and Saturday Matines, Bartley Compbell's New Irish Drams. GRANA UAILE Sweet Irish Ballada, &c. THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.

McCORMICK HALL. PROF. O. S. FOWLER TUESDAY and FRIDAY Evenings, Feb. 9
and 12, at 8 o'clock, FREE. LIFE, HEALTH, AND SELF CULTURE Consultations as to your own and children's Phrenel ogy, best business, etc., daily from 5 a, m, till 10 p. m., a the Palmer House, until Thursday Evaning, diarch of

THE RINK. TO-NIGHT, Grand Masquerade! Two Gold Medals awarded. Grand Exhibition of Panes Skating. Johnty Cook, Miss Shots Coleni, Barnan's Phat Boy, and several other povoitios. Don't sail to see is.

CHICAGO MUSEUM. THIS SATURDAY, Afternoon and Evening last to SCANDAL And Mr. John Dillon's great Specialty.

TO OBLIGE BENSON.

Monday, Feb. 8-With New Scenery and Appointments First appearance of Mr. J. H. KEANE. SUNDAY LECTURE. "The New Germany," BY THE REV. C. W. WENDTE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Feb. 7, 3 p. m. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PIANO AT HOMB. 4 Hand Pieces. \$2.50. Large collection of Popular Pieces. Most excellent practice, and most extertaining to play. RITTER'S HISTORY OF MUSIC 2 VOLS. Each \$1.50. Condensed from 500 books, and is tome, complete, interesting, and a most useful book of reference in musical families.

CLARKE'S NEW METHOD FOR REED ORGANS Is still the leading Mathod in point of sale, is emission improved, and in every way keeps up its high reputation Price, \$1.50.

ORGAN AT HOMB. \$2.50. The largest and best collection of popular Rood Organ Music. In pieces; large pages, well alloc. RIVER OF LIFE. NEW EDITION. Hecs. Full of the prestest of Sabbath Sabou All books sout, post-paid, for retail price. LYON & HEALY, Chicas

OLIVER DURSON & CO., CHAS. R. DITROT & CO., Voncion. 711 Broadway, R. Y.

PAIRBANKS' SCALES

CT LINE TO FRANCE. cas in utie Company's Mail Smanships of and Havre. The spleadid vessels of utie for the Continent (being more southeres,) will sail Tron Pier No. 10, North Rividells Salurday, Jap. Ballis, Lachennes Saturday, Feb. (accessing the Continuous Co PASSAGE IN GOLD (heelfding wine): skets at reduced value. avelors, by taking this line, avoid both isn railway, and the discomform of crossing POOL, QUEENSTOWN, ir Great Britain and the Continent.
J. H. MILNE, Western Agent,
128 LaSaile-et., corner Madison al Line of Steamships. Western Steamship Line. Vork to Bristol (England) direct.

Capt. Windham, Wedneday, Jan.

Capt. Syms. Saturday, Feb. 6.

8.70; Intermediate, St.; Ricerary, 526

18. E. B. GEO. McDONALD, Agent. EDICAL CARDS. MEDICAL INSTITUTE, estable with the second property of the second pr

Leave. Arrive. Lease, de

erille & Cincinerille Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway depot, ose d Curroll-ate, West bide. Picket affice, 12 and al depot. rille & Cincin- 8:00 a. m. 8:40 p. m. subville & Cincin 7:50 p. m. 7:50 a. m. TINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILBOAD.
Tinton and Currell-sts., West Side.
21 Mandolph-st., and at depot. & New York * 8:00 a. m. * 8:40 p. n ... 1:00 p. m. 7:40 a. m. Leure. | Arrive.

9:00 a. m. 18:00 p. m. 1 10:00p hi. 1 9:00 a.m.

Treke office, 92 La Selie-st.

EAN NAVIGATION.

gides eaving time, trouble, and expense. GE MACK ENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway. ERICAN LINE. UCED RATES

NOTICE. thereir route has always been adopted to avoid for and headlands.

See York for LIVERPOUL and QUESSTOWN every SATURDAY.

York for Londou (direct) every fortnight.

500, 570, currency shorage, at greatly
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I and upward.

P. R. LARSON. P. B. LARSON, se Clark and Randolphets. (opposite needs).

TH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO, od, personally or by mail, free of charge, r nervous discusses. Dis. J. KEAN is the n the city who warrants ourse or no payKEHILATH ANSHE MAYRIV.

PRIDICATION OF THE NEW SYNAGOGUS.

The Jowish congregation known as the Kehilath Anshe Mayriv yesterday celebrated the completion of their new place of worship at the corper of Indiana avenue and Twenty-sixth street. This congregation, it will be remembered, lost their synagogue at the corner of Peck court and Wabash avenue in the fire of the 4th of July last, since which time their worship has been sonducted in the Wabash Avenue Methodist Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Fourteenth street. The exterior of the new synagogue is familiar to the Boutn dide residents as the old Plymouth Church, but the interior has undergone considerable change since the church was purchased by the congregation. The fittings have been renewed, the walls freezood, and a very beautiful shine erected in the rear of the chince. The congregation numbers about 190 members, the names of the officers being as follows: President, M. M. Gerstely; Vice-President, Jacob Rosenberg; Treasurer, H. A. Kohn; Secretary, R. W. Eisendesth; Sexton, M. Jackson. The German rabbi of the church is Dr. L. Adler, the English rabbi, Dr. M. Machol.

The dedicatory services, which began at 4:30 p. m., were attended by a large congregation, every seat in the synagogue being filled. There was nothing special in them to note with the axception of the opening caremony of depositing the holy rolls, containing the Pentatench, in the shrine, to which they were carried by Rabbis Drs. Machol. Adler, Messing, Kohler, and Pelsenthal, and Mr. Kohn, who, though not a rabbi, was permitted to share the honor in consideration of his being the oldest member of the congregation.

The remainder of the services included services include

The remainder of the services included ser-mone by Dra. Machol, Adler, and Felsenthal, in which the matter was suitable to the occasion. The regular services to-day will be conducted by Dr. K. Kohler, of the Sinai Congregation, and Dr. A. J. Messing, of the Kehilath B'asi Sholom.

The temperature vesterday, as observed by L. Manasse, optician, No. 38 Madison street, under TRE TRIBUNE Building, was, at 3 a. m., 4 degrees below zero; 10 a. m., 4 degrees above; 12 m., 15; 8 p. m., 27; 6 p. m., 31; and 8 p. m., 26. Is is reported that the inhabitants of Blue Island have turned out in a body, and are catching the fish in the Calumet by the wagon-load, and feeding them to their hogs. The destruction is indiscriminate, neither large nor small being spared. Will the sportsmen attend to the matter?

c. C. P. Holden, Commissioner of Cook County, elected by the Opposition party, will doubtless be called upon by Hesing and other dignitaries of the People's party to explain why he cast a solid Lepublican vote at the election, supportant that the cook of the People's party to explain why he cast a solid Lepublican vote at the election, supportant that the cook of the case of

less be called upon by fiesing and other dignitaries of the People's party to explain why he cast a solid Lepublican vote at the election, supporting only himself and Agnew. It is said that the canvase in the Ward-Harrison contested-election case has led to a discovery of speh a departure from avowed principles.

The Postmaster yesterday received a letter from Marget McElain, residing at 184 Michigan avenue. Detroit, inquiring if he is acquainted with her brothers "Tommis" and "Michigal," one of whom is dead and the other was a "solger." She desires him to let them know that she is their eister and comes from Cloomore, Ireland. The letter has been preserved as a specimen of English literature of the present century.

This evening an entertainment of rare interest is spoken of at No. 514 State street. The invitations are sent by Capt. Rounda, well known in sporting circles, and, it is understood, have reached, among others, no less celebrated characters than Police-Superintendent Rehm and Chief. Detective Dixon. The card of invitation reads: "You and your friends are respectfully invited to attend my opening as my new place, No. 514 State street, on Baturday night, February the 6th, 1875. Capt. R. G. Bounds." The Captain certainly has friends at court.

A and accident occurred yeaterday afternoon, at about half-past 5 o'clock, at the corner of West Madison and Limooln streets. Mr. E. A. Williams, coal-dealer, at the porner of West Madison and Limooln streets. Mr. E. A. Williams, coal-dealer, at the porner of West Madison and Limooln streets. Mr. E. A. Williams, coal-dealer, at the porner of West Madison and Limooln streets. Mr. E. A. Williams, coal-dealer, at the porner of West Madison and Limooln streets. Mr. E. A. Williams, coal-dealer, at the porner of West Madison and Limooln streets. Mr. E. A. Williams, coal-dealer, at the porner of West Madison and Limooln streets. Mr. E. A. Williams, coal-dealer, at the porner of West Madison and Limooln streets. Mr. E. A. Williams, coal-dealer, at the porner of West Madi

168 West Twentieth street. Lonerburger escaped unburt, and was taken in charge by Officer Dooley, who locked him up in the Twelfth Street Station, because he was too helpless to take care of himself. The horses were stopped on the Canal street viaduct, after smashing the wagon

Canal street viaduct, after smashing the wagon to pieces.

Woman's Polytechsic Institute.

Some of our ladies, most noted for their benepolence, and noble and public spirt, have organized a new corporation under the laws of this State, under the name and style of "The Woman's Polytechnic Institute of Illinois," for the purpose of educating and instructing women in the different branches of the arts, sciences, and industries, commercial and domestic duies and occupations, by which means they may obtain more remunerative situations than in their present positions, and gain a more comfortable, congenial, and satisfactory livelihood.

"Women who are desirous may obtain rooms, with or without board, or day-board, at that Institute, in connection with their tuition, at prices just sufficient to be self-supporting.

"The Woman's Polytechnic Institute of Illinois proposes further to purchase a suitable building in the Cit. of Chicago for the various objects above named. The capital stock of said corporation shall be \$100,000, with the option to increase the same as circumstances may demand it. Baid capital stock shall be divided into Il0,000 shares of \$10 each, which shall be full-paid shares, and constitute the owner a stockholder, entitled to a pro rata share or interest in the enterprise and proceeds of said corporation, and with a vote for ever share at all the general meetings of the stockholders. The location of the principal office shall be in the City of Chicago, Cook County, and State of Illinois."

Mrs. G. A. Springer, Mrs. Fernando Jones, Mrs. Mrs. Fernando Jones, Mrs. Mrs. Fernando Jones, Mrs. Alms. Ver.

the City of Chicago, Cook County, and State of Illinois."

Mrs. G. A. Springer, Mrs. Fernando Jones, Mrs. Mary E. Chisholm, and Mrs. Alms Yan Winkle have just received the license as incorporators to open books for subscription. These ladies propose to open in a few days a lunchroom, in the hope of receiving many generous customers to partake of their elegant lunches, and, at the same time, subscriptions for the aid and promotion of one of the most needed, charitable, and meritorious enterprises of this city and our State. It will be observed that, from the character of this institute, women, irrespective of nationality, religion, or other condition, may receive their instruction in different aris, ediences, and occupations, which will enable them to obtain situations more suited to their tastee, and better calculated to supply their wants. These

Commissioner Housen sain; west, here as dead-look," and, turning to Commissioner Schmidt, remarked, "We want to purchase;" to which the Commissioner replied, "Well, pur-

chase."
Further argument and discussion was had on the subject, and finally Commissioner McCaffrey moved that the Clerk of the Committee be instructed to notify several dry-goods and grocery firms to send in their samples with prices to-day by 11 o'clock, of such goods as the requisitions called for, in order that they might make their selections. This motion met with a second from Commissioner Lonergan, and was carried.

The Committee then adjourned.

THE CITY-HALL The Comptroller yesterday sold \$2,000 of city certificates, bearing interest at 7 per cent, for

dangerously ill for the past week, but is now in a fair way of recovery. He will not be able to be around his office for several weeks.

Owing to the illness of Frank Adams and Judge Dickey, and the consequent pressure of business on the City Attorney, the trial of Sergt. O'Counor, on the charges preferred by Justice

O'Counor, on the charges preferred by Justice Boyden, has been postponed for one week.

The School Committee of the Common Council will not meet until after the law controlling the leasing of school-tund property has been properly amended. Mr. Goggin, attorney for the Board of Education, is eugaged in drafting an ordinance which will better answer the purpose.

Sergt. Johnson was yesterday appointed Sergeant-in-Charge at Madison Street Police Station, and Sergt. Cailahan was placed in charge of the second platoon of police at the same station. Roundsman Murphy was transferred from Twelfth Street Station to Union Park, and Sherman Hoyt appointed to fill the vacancy thus caused at the former-mentioned station.

station.

Milwaukee avenue may right'ully boast of having the greatest bores in the city. They persist in visiting the city officials la delegations about even the most trifling affairs. Yesterday a delegation from this troublesome theroughfare visited the Board of Public Works for the purpose of urging them on in the construction of viaducts over Desplaines and Sangamon streets. The Board informed them that Mr. Walker, the attorney of the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad, and the managers of the Northwestern Railroad, and the managers of the Northwestern Railroad, and the managers of the Sorthwestern Railroad and the so

western Railroad, and consected to the state terriew with the Board on or about the 15th of the present month.

The police trumwirsts met in solemn conclave yesterday for the trial of Officer Denis Mahoney on charges of refusing to pay his just dues, and of being interested in a fourth-class saloon. On promises of immediate reform, he was given another trial. Officer Michael Mahony, who was arraigned for having been interested in the cane theft from the store of Wendell & Hyman, and whose case has been continued from time to time for the sake of hearing all testimony in his favor, was yesterday told to walk the plank, and cut off his brass buttons. Guthardt, the witness who could not previously be found, testified that Mahony was not the man to whom he surrendered the cane, but on cross-examination it was ascertained that he could not possibly recognize the man if he were to meet him on the street. He proved a stubborn witness, and nothing could be elicited from him that in any way interested the Board. The case will be taken to the Circuit Court, where Mahony will ask an investigation, and, if found not guilty, will be reinstated. Col. Lippincost will again deliver an oration before the Board at 2 o'clock to-day, and will produce what he considers evidences that he used 195 kegs of powder in the July fire. him to survive the injury. The driver was unburt.

**Col. Rieaby, attorney for Sheriff Agnew, appeared before the Chiminal Court yesterday and requested Judge Williams to cancel the order of the Court made on the day the indictment was returned against James McHale, Assistant Jailer, begging the Sheriff to dismass lifelials. The Judge of the Court have informed the Judge that the order was on the minutes of the Court have informed the Judge that the order was on the minutes of the Court, but had not yet been spread upon the records. Judge Williams the said that the order need not be entered upon the records. During the afternoon Jailer Doyle received a communication from John Gallagher, Clerk to the Sheriff, Informing him that the Sheriff had reinstand McHale, and that he would resume the duties of Assistant Jailer at once.

**Farmer Daniel Lonerburger, of Lyons, in this country, came to the city restorday with a double found the Sheriff in the Court was not be supposed to the suppose of the supposed that Mahony was not the man to whom he surrendered the came, but on cross-examinating the provided to awarot, and had for company his stepson, Charles Shoomaker, It years old two man to the city restorday with a double and the world was associated to a warot, and had for company his stepson, Charles Shoomaker, It years old the man to the city of the survey of the survey

All rational companies whose and all reasons of intersect any of the streets in the City of Chicago east of the west line of Western avenue or north of the south line of Egan avenue, and also at all crossings of streets or horse-pallways, shall station, keep, and maintain at all times, at their own expense, at each and every of said street and rational-crossings, a flagman, whose duty it shall be to signal persons traveling in the direction of any of either of the crossings, and warn them of the approach of any focumotive enries or any impending danger, and at each and all crossings of street or horse-railways there shall be erected and maintained, at their own expense, by the railroad company whose track such street or horse-railway may cross or intersect, a bell-tower not less than 15 feet in height, and in which tower shall she pieced a good and sufficient bell street than 15 feet in height, and in which tower shall she pieced a good and sufficient bell, single of the present in charge of such crossing, to warn all persons in which bell shall be rune by the flagman or the person in charge of such crossing, to warn all persons in which any location of cars, or other danger, and said bells shall be kept ringing until such locomotive-engine or train of cars shall have paised over such crossing, and it shall be deemed safe for persons and street-cars or other conveyances to be pass or dross such railroad track.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. To-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock the Rev. C. W. Wendte will lecture on "The New Germany" before the Sunday Lecture Society in the Grand

The Philosophical Society will discuss this evening the subject of "Language," and Miss Ella G. Ives, of the Hyde Park schools, will be

Madam Leonowers will lecture to-morrow at 3 p. m. at the Church of the Messiah, Michigan avenue, corner of Twenty-fourth street, on "The Rivers of Egypt." Admission 25 cents. The Rev. Jacob Post will lecture Sunday evenng ip the Presbyterian Church, corner of Noble

er, thinking Mac—soared a little higher than was necessary, knelt and in a loud voice asked the "Lord to bless Brother Mac—and take all conceit out of him." It was too much for the risibles of the hearers, and if they did forget for the moment that they were in a serious meeting who was to blame?

The Literary Society is in a prosperous condition, and is doing wonders in elevating and developing its members. The President Dr. Dan Newcomb, and the Critic, Mr. Knox, deserve credit for peculiar ability displayed.

Mrs. Lo and Her Physician The colored citizen may acquire the characteristics of the proud Cancasian, John Chinaman may follow the customs of "Melican man," but Lo, the poor Indian, sticks to his legenda and his accestral ways. This was illustrated lately in Washington Territory. The wife of an Indian chief was the and about the color of the Indian chief was sick, and she was under the care of an Indian doctor, but still the illness care of an Indian doctor, but still the illness clung to her; she reflected upon her own case, and, after much cogitation, arrived at what she considered a satisfactory solution of the health problem. She called her busband aside and coafided her views to the noble red man who called her fondly his own. She said she had thought the matter over, and did'nt think she'd ever feel any better unless he killed her doctor. The squaw was the apple of the chieftain's eve, his own sweet Minnehaha,—if othat was her name,—and how could he refuse her? He went out and invited the Aboriginal physician to a confidential interview in the primeval, and there, drawing his trusty tomahawk, he suddenly cleft the professional man's skull, producing a gap which, though not as deep as a well nor wide as a bain door, was enough—it killed him. And then the lerd of the forest returned and told his dusky mate, and straightway she became convalescent. Far be it from us to intimate that a similar course in civilized communities would save some sick people, but that it succeeded in Washington Territory the Indian agent will swear.

Good Stories.

Good Stories are a source of great enjoyment, and the publication that furnishes them is certain to secure an extensive circulation. This is evident in the case of the New Fork Weekly, which regularly issues over 156,000 copies. But this large circulation has not been easily achieved. For years the New Fork Weekly has engaged the best falent, to which additions are frequently made, so that its columns are always filled with fresh and sparkling Itales, sketches, etc. While Messra, Street & Smith are aware of the importance of publishing a paper excellent in every feather, they are also awars off the benefit of "keeping it before the public" by judicious and liberal advertising. Hence its large circulation, which is continually increasing. The New Fork Weekly has just begun a remarkably fascinating story, entitled "Thrown on the World."

SOCIAL DREGS

Found at the Bottom Because Their Weighty Sinfulness,

Murderers and Counterfeiters Take French Leave of the St. Louis County Jail.

A Lowell Woman Beats Her Husband to Death with a Flat-Iron. Mob Violence Prevails in Lake

The Judicial Officers Banished and Threatened with Death.

County, Colorado.

JAIL DELIVERY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Feb. 5.—At half-past 3 o'clock this morning six of the most dangerous charac-ters in the St. Louis County Jail made their escape from that institution and are still a large on the world. Such a shove for freedom where the first hand plants are presented in the control of the co is hardly on record in the annals of any county The following are the particulars, as your correspondent gleaned them at the scene of action.

The leader in the affair was the counterfeite.

immediately under a window-sili. Having made a start, the crowbar, the knives, and some other small instruments did quick work, and when two openings were made the centre column was pushed out, leaving pleuty of room for a man to cra'sl through. Wilmer was still suffering from his wound and was using a crutch, and hence did not want to go. He was pulled through, however, and he dropped his crutch and his sloper in making hisself. The mon wept out two at a time, this being a safer colrect one in the jail-yard, the men had no difficulty in scaling the brack wall, as it is only 12 feet high and there is a shed on the inside. Their advent on the street was witnessed by no one. J. W. Pondam thought the matter over saveral

in scaling the br.ck wall, as it is only 12 feet high and there is a shed on the inside. Their advent on the street was witnessed by no one. J. W. Pondam thought the matter over several times, and finally concluded to take advantage of this opportunity. He went out and had climbed on top of the outside wall when he changed his mind, and concluded that he would rather stand his trial. When the break in the wall was inspected, this morning, a large and finely finished skeleton key, which had evidently been used in prying out bricks, was found among the debris, as was a broken putty-knife and Wilmer's slipper. The escaped prisoners are Robert Wilmer, alias Judd, alias McCartney, and George Rankin, alias Hoosier, counterfeiters, both of whom were captured through the aid of the stool-pigeon, Watts, after a desperate fight, in a boarding-house on Summit avenue on the 10th of December. J. W. Moore, Robert Brown and John Hail, all of whom were charged with passing counterfeit money: L. Daniel Banoni, a professional burglar. It is impossible, at this writing, to state how the implements were obtained by the absconded prisoners, but the opinion is prevalent that the guards were in collusion with the prisoners, through the outside influence of friends of the counterfeiters. It does not seen possible that the mea could escape rearrest, especially Wilmer, who is badly crippled. Thus far, however, no trace of them has been discovered. There will probably be more developments by to-morrow morning.

THE CRIMINAL RECORD. KILLED HER HUSBAND WITH A FLATIRON. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribune.

LOWELL, Mass., Feb. 5.—The city was throw into the wildest excitement at 1 o'clock this af-ternoon by the aunouncement that a woman had killed her husband on Lewis street. In less than five minutes after the aunouncement the had killed her husband on Lewis street. To less than five minutes after the announcement the scene of the murder was crowded with spectators, eager to enter the house and to catch a gampae of the murderess. It is almost impossible to obtain a correct version of the affair at this hour, but by close questioning it was ascertained that Patrick Farrell, who has been for five years employed in the warehouse of the Lowell machi-e-shops, returned home to dinner, when he found his vite in a beastly state of intoxication. Upbraiding her, the two became fivolved in an angry and heated dispute, which resulted in a tiesle, when both fell to the floor. The woman managed in some way to lay hold of a flatiron, and dealt her husband two or three terrible blows on the head, following these with other strokes with a heavy oillet of wood, which proved fatal almost instantly. The unfortunate man after being struck with the fron creed, "Oh, my God! I'm killed!" fell back, and expired. The intoxicated woman, not realizing her beinous crime, stared at him wascatly for a few momen!*, and land hingly leaned down and kinssed him. Kate Farrell, a relative, was in the house when the fight was in progress, and did her best to part the two, but was unable to do anything to esparate them. As Farrell fell to the floor Kate called Mrs. Welch down-wairs, and asked her to hurry up as the thought Farrell was dead. Mrs. Welch ran up-stairs as requested, and at once took in the terrible scene. Physicians were at ooce sent for, but they predicted that life had been extinct for some minutes. The police, who were at once notified of the affair, proceeded to the house and took the wife under arrest. She was then so intoxicated that she was unaware of her crime, and chatted with the officers in a lively manner ubtil she had been put into the cell. The Farrell woman took to her heals pefore the police ar-

rived, and they had a lively search before they apprehended her. She tells a mixed and incredible story under the excitement of the occasion Farrell is represented as an industrious and reliable man, but has not naturally snoteseded in keeping in the best of temper with his wife, who is said to be constantly drunk. A family of five small children was dependent on the father for support.

MOS RULE IN LAKE COUNTY, COL.

Special Dispetent to The Cheege Traums.

DENYER, Col., Feb. 5.—A serious state of affairs exists in this Territory. An insurrection has prevailed in Lake County for more than a week. The Probace Judge and other judicial officers have been banished and threatened with death, as also many prominent citizens. The local authorities are unable to cope with the mob. The Territory is virtually without officers to act in the matter, Gov. McCook having been absent for more than two mouths. Acting Gov. Jenkins is lying paralyzed in his bed, and Chief-Justice Hallet rendered helpless through having some of his limbs broken while riding on his judicial circuit. There are not 100 equipped mittis in the Territory. A company of fifty scouts are holding themselves in readiness to proceed to aid in quelling the disturbance as soon as they can get authority to do so. Numerous refigues from Lake County are hid away in this city, as vigilants are supposed to be here seeking to assassinate them. The Acting Governor will issue a proclamation early to-morrow by proxy, calling upon the mob to disperse. Adjutant-General Yaughan has 500 stand of arms ready for any emergency that may arise. The disgraceful difficulty had its origin in assassinations growing out of the disputed right of the use of urrigating waters.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Feb. 5.—No clew has yet been Sr. Louis, Mo., Feb. 5.—No clew has yet been learned of the whereabouts of the men who escaped from jail this morning—at least none that the police will talk about. It now proves that Hall was the leader of the party and directed operations. They had a pully and a large case-knife, and a small crowbar about a foot long, with which they made a hole in the jail wall (which is brick and 18 inches thick) large enough for two men to case through at come, in less than five minutes. Where they got these implements or the skeleton key with which they opened the cell door is still a mystery. Wilmer is still suffering from the wounds received at the time of his arrest, and is obliged to walk with a crutch.

damaged by fire at 3 o'clock this morning, to the extent of about \$16,000; iosured in the Planters', the People's, and Mississippi Valley, of Memphis, for \$2,500 each; the Globe, of Chicago, \$2,500; the German, of New Jersey, \$2,500; the Farfield, Couns., \$10,000; the Cooper and Fireman's, Dayton, O., \$2,500 each; the Lycoming, Pa., \$2,500; the St. Nicholas, New York, \$2,500; the Ballo German, \$2,500; the Newton, Ky., \$2,500; the Fire Association, Philadelphia, \$2,500; the Feople's, New Jersey, \$2,500; and the Williamsburg City, \$2,500.

St. Lours, Mo., Feb. 5.—The fire this morning was more disastrous than at first reported. Besides the losses previously stated, Charles Moritz, bookbinder, lost \$9,000, and minor losses swell the total to \$30,000, which is more than covered by insurance.

AT JOLIET. Special Dispauch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 5.—The residence of Dr. G. B. Salter, on Eastern avenue, in this city, was B. Salter, on Eastern avenue, in this city, was nearly destroyed by fire this morning at 10 o'clock. The Fire Department succeeded in obtaining sufficient water to save the adjoining premises. The fire originated in a singular manner. A servant girl was thawing out a waterpipe with a kerosene lamp, which, exploding, threw the oil into crevices in inaccessible points in the building. Insurance, \$2,300 on the contents, in the Hartford; on dwelling, \$1,500 in the Agricultural, Watertown, N. Y., and \$1,500 in the Home, New York.

AT CLEVELAND, O. CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 5.—A fire at 5 p. m., in the building Nos. 33 and 35 Walnut street, damaged S. M. Barrett's stock of furniture about \$8,000, and the building about \$1,000. Drehr & Sanders, partial occupants of No. 33, had their stock of cured beef and pork slightly damaged by water; fully insured. During the fire, William Irwin, a fireman, fell through a hatchway in the second story to the cellar, and was badly hurt about the breast.

AT TIFFIN, O. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
TIFFIN, O., Feb. 5.—At 3 o'clock this morning the grist mill of Reuben Keller was found to be on fire, and before help could reach it it burned to the ground. Loss about \$13,000; insured \$3,000 in Underweiters, and Risgars of New York, American Central, of St. Louis, and North American of Philadelphia, About 700 bushels of grain were burned, on which there was no insurance.

AT NEW HAVEN, IND.

openial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

NEW HAVEN, Ind., Feb. 5.—The residence of James Clarke was totally destroyed by fire this morning, caused by a defective flue. Nothing was saved. Loss, \$2,000; fully insured in the

AT WHEATLAND, N. Y.

ROCKESTER, N. Y., Feb. 5.—The Hiram Smith
flouring mills, in Wheatland, Monroe County
were burned last evening. The loss is \$25,000.,

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 5.—The Quartermaster

Lansing, Mich., Feb. 5.—The Quartermaster-General has made his report for the two years ending Sept. 30, 1874. Since the organiton of sixteen militia companies, the business of the Department has increased. The expenses were \$50,685.83; due from the General Government, \$23,077.03, for which stores can be drawn when required. The military fund is ample to provide for parades, camps, and reviews ordered by the communder. There are \$62 breech-loading Springfield rifles, 341 muskets, 14 6-poundars, and 8 rifled cannon.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 5.—Wheeler Sherry, an old resident of Painesville, O., committed suicide this forencon by banging himself. The cause is apposed to have been ineanity.

FOREIGN.

Queen Victoria's Speech at the Opening of Partiament.

The Subject of Spanish Recognition Now Under Consideration.

Revenues Increased by the Reduction of Taxes.

GREAT BRITAIN. OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Parliament reassen

day. The Queen in her speech says:

MY LOADS AND GENTLEMEN: MY relations with all foreign powers are friendly. The peace of Europe continues unbroken, and I trust it will remain so. I shall do my endeavors thereanto. The conference at Brussels on the usuages of war have been concluded. My Government has carefully examined the reports of its deliberations, but, considering the importance of the principals involved, and wide y divergent opinions thereon expressed, and the improbability of their reconciliation, I have refused proposals for further negotiations.

The Serrano Government in Spain has ceased to exist, and Prince Alphonac has been called to the throne. The question of recognizing him in concert with other powers is now before my dovernment, and a decision will not be long delayed. I expressly hope that peace will be speedily restored to that great but unfortunate country.

will be speedily restored to that great but unfortunate country.

Exertions for the suppression of the East African alave trade have not been relaxed. I confidently trust they will result in the complete extinction of that traffic, which is equally repugnant to humanity and injurious to legitimate commerce.

The differences between China and Japan, once threatening war, are now happily adjusted. I have learned what pleasure that my Minister at Pekin was largely instrumental in effecting this result.

The past year has been one of general prosperity and progress throughout the Colonias. The gold coast shows a steady advance in the establishment of civil government. Peace has been maintained and slavery abolished. Henceforward there will be freedom there as elsewhere. I shall doubtless have your concurrence in any measures which it shall be my duty to adopt, insuring a wise and humane system of native administration in Natal.

An ampie barvest has restored prosperity in India. By the blessings of Providence I was able to entirely avort the loss of life which was apprehended from famine.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: The

Postmaster-General in Mr. Gladstone's Ministry.
Later he was appointed Secretary for Ireland,
and held that position until Mr. Gladstone
resigned. He is unmarried, and it is generally
understood that he might have been the husband
of the Princess Louise, but he was unwilling to
impair his political prospects by that alliance.
He has displayed moderate ability in official capacities and a fair degree of aptitude for parliamentary business. His views are understood to
be conservative, and in has sust fued the leading
Liberal measures rather as an act of party discipline than from choics. SPAIN. MADRID, Feb. 5.—The National troops con

tinne to meet with success in their operation against the Carlists. ORDERED TO TRAVEL. LONDON, Feb. 5.—Dispatches from Madrid say the Government has requested Senor Zorilla to travel abroad, in consequence of his detection in an intrigue with the Republicans. Senor Zorilla left Marrid for Paris to-night.

an intrigue with the Republicans. Senor Zorilla left Madrid for Paris to-night.

DON CABLOS MANIFESTO ON ALFONSO'S BRING PROCESSION CABLOS MANIFESTO ON ALFONSO'S BRING PROCESSION CONTROL THE REPUBLICAN SENDERS ON ALFONSO'S BRING PROCESSION CONTROL OF THE REPUBLICAN SENDERS ON ALFONSO'S BRING PROCESSION CONTROL OF THE REPUBLICAN SENDERS ON ALFONSO'S BRING PROCESSION OF THE REPUBLICAN SENDERS OF T

At Deva, from my Royal headquarters, the 6th of January, 1875.

THE NEW EMPEROR.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Teae Tien, son of Prince Chien, has been proclaimed Emperor of China. MEXICO. RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 1, VIA HAVANA, Feb. 5.-

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 1, VIA HAVANA, Feb. 5.—
On the evening of the 26th ult. a mob attacked a Protestant church recently established in Acapulco, by the Roy. M. N. Hutchinson, Superintendent of Presbyterian Missiona. The rioters were armed with machetes and rifles. Hutchinson escaped and took refuge in a United States man-of-war in the harbor. Gen. Mejia, commandant of the castle, ottered out the troops, and charged upon the mob. Four Mexicans and one American were killed, and eleven others wounded. Among the latter was Mejia's Adjulant. None of the rioters were arrested.

An investigation was in progress, and rein ments were sent to the city to protect the who is taking the testimony.

ITALY.

ITALY.

THE PAPAL SUCCESSION.

LONDON. Feb. 5.—A Times dispatch from Rome says: Efforts have been made in ecclesiastical circles to ascertain whether the Austrian Government is inclined to support Cardinal Rauscher's election to the Papasy, but that the Government has declined to interfere, fearing it would be held responsible by Germany for the policy of the new Pope. It is thought that the Conservatives of Austria would favor the candidacy of Cardinal Rauscher, if they should succeed to power.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—The Assembly has adjourned until Thursday next without taking final action on the Ventavonbill. M. Colombet, a Legitimist, intends to introduce an amendment making members of of the Royal and Imperial dynastics ineligible to the Presidency. MARRIAGES.

WHITE—MACDOUGALL—In this city, Feb. 4, by the Rev. Samael Hollingsworth, D. D., of New York, Mr. Horaces White sand Miss Amelia Jennia MacDougall, scippted daughter of Obadiah Jackson.

BENTLEY—LEE—Feb. 5, at the Unity Church parsonage, by the Rev Robert Collyer, Mr. Frank Bentley and Miss Lolu Lee, both of Ravonswood.

GASSETTE—GLIDDEN—At the residence of the bride's father, Mr. O. T. Boggs, at Wilmetts, on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 3, Norman T. Gassotte and Amelia L. Glidden. No cards.

DEATHS

CORY—At Wankegan, on Friday afternoon the States, of scarler fever, Misle, edeal daughter of David A. and Sarah A. Cory, aged ty-are and mion h. DWIGHT—In Chicago, Feb. 5, Mrs. E. P. Dwight, edited the late A. F. Dwight, Miob., for burial. JOHNSON-Feb. 4, of consumption, at the residence of J. A. King, 6:1 West Adams street, Julia E., wife of the late Albro A. Johnson. [27] Baltimore (Md.) and Whitehall (N. Y.) paper please copy.

WHEELER—Feb. 3-of messles, Berths, only obild of Eugene and the late Nottie Wheeler, aged 6 years and i Eagens and the late Notite Whoeler, agod 6 years and i months.
Funeral from the residence of her grandfather, Hiram Whoeler, 462 Wabish avenue, Saturday, Feb. 5, at II a. m. Friends of the family invited. SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Upwards of Thirty Years MRS. WINSLOWS SOCTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulares the bowels, ource dyscutory and diarrhes, whether arising from teaching or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. For all Purposes of a Family

Liniment, THE HOUSEHOLD PANACRA will be found invalua-ble. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colia, colds, sprains, and bruises. For in ernal and external case. Children Often Look Pale and Sick From no other carse than having worms in the stomach BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy worm without injury to the child, being perfectly wirtrs, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usu-ally used in worm preparations. Sold by all druggista to cents a box.

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TOWNE'S UNIVERSAL Sold by all Wholesnie and Retail Dra

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266 & 268 Wabash-av. EDUCATIONAL. UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

The SIXTY-SECOND SESSION of this Institution will begin on the let of Februacy next.

For particular, etc., address the Fessionst,
For particular, etc., address the Fessionst,
Norre Bame, Ind. AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av. AT AUCTION, On SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 9 1-2 o'clock, \$10,000 Stock of Household Furniture. 16 Crates W. G. Crockery: Parlor, Chamber, Dialiaroom and Kitoben Furniture; Solas, Bed and French
Lounge, Hair and Huak Mattresses, Window Shades,
Parlor and Office Desks, Show Casos, Mirrors, Carpets,
Floor Oil Cloth, one two-seated Cutter, cost \$250.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioness.

DRY GOODS. GEO. P. GORE & CO.

68 & 70 WABASH-AV. Will sell at Anction on TUESDAY, Feb. 9, at 914 a.m., a variety of Dry Goods, Notions, Hostery, Underwess, Ladiues and Misses Correte, &c., Piece Goods, Cloths, Caresimeres, Cheviots, and Jeans; Yankee Notions, Rubber and Horn Combs, Ladies Belts, Betshes, Tulber Scaps, &c.; Clothing, including a line of Joan and Hapashire Cass. Pants, &c.; Windsor Shades, Hankets, Coverlets, &c. Also, a full line ingrain Carpets. LARGE CONSIGNMENTS

OF BOOTS & SHOES

Of very destrable styles and qualities, are being received daily, and at our Auction Sale of WEDNESDAY, Peblic, a fine display will be made, and the samples invariably sold and duplicated freely. Sale at 2 22 a. m., GEO, P. GORRE & CO., Se and 70 Waban-av. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. Tuesday Morning, Feb. 9, at 10 o'clock, The Elegant Furniture and Fixtures of

"BROWN'S RESTAURANT," Corner Madison and Clark-sts., consisting of the calls.
Furniture of Dining-Rooms. Chairs, Tables, Crockery, Stools, Copper Ware.

50 Splendid Table Oasters.
50 Dos. Plated Hotel Knives.
50 Dos. Plated Spoons.
50 Dos. Plated Forks.
The entire stock of Table Linen, naprill.
TOWRIS, 40., 40.
All grods of the sneet quality, and have been best limits
used. ROCKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO.

TO-DAY (SATURDAY), FEB. 6 We sell at Auction to the best bidder for each. Fine as Medium Parlor and Chamber Sots, of every description Book Cases, Office Detks, Bureau, Commodes, Hust Haur and Spring Mattresses; fine line of Ingrain as Brussels Carpets, Cook and Hesting Stoves in variety and a variety of Miscallaneous Goods. Attend this Sale for Bargains! ROCKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., NEW FURNITURE HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

By LEONARD & CO., onesca, 21 East Ma LEMONS.

SATURDAY MORNING, Feb. 6, at 9% of

P. & J. CASEY. Keep on hand the largest assortment is the city and Second-hand Goods. Furnitum Carpets, No United Desky, Counters, Shew Cases, Shelving, Ale White Blankets, Gray Blankets, and Home Bought and sold

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300 Feet Riv 100 Feet North of of Lake-st.

Especially adapted for Co tion Docks. Railroad to with all principal roads, as needed. Apply to MATTOCKS

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Three-story and Basem house, 50x100 feet, at N. V and Michigan-ets., former W. BOGERS, JUN., & B. TO RI For one or for term of MATTOCKS 523 WABAS THREE WAR

Nos. 4, 6, and 8 North TORE For one or for term of your or of the Grain, Storage, Commissioning business. Apply to

MATTOCKS & 523 Waba

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OT A TIARY Kortheast Corner Clark SNYDACKE Removed to 93 &

(REAPER BI SYDNEY I Personal attention ing and managing in non-residents. LOANS NEG

> Applications wanted at 10 am GENERAL N

CERTIFIC until February 15, 1871 eates of 1874, held by City Taxes of 1873, can the per cent premium, and Cyears at 20 per cent premium readate the rates shall be in per cent premium readate the rates that the forme to 10 per cent premium. Certificates is now entiper cent premium respects.

per cent premium TO BUIL I have bide on two good briol two; should like to arrange for a pay for it with the other half of would well quick for \$6,000. Ad FURNIT

PASHION LURN W. W. STRONG

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THE NEXT TERM
Careful and thorough persons
Among its patients are Means
about its patients ar MOUR, HFOAD, EDW. 8. W

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